THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.

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WASHINGTON.

Senator Chandler and the Louisville and Portland Canal.

Inexplicable Conduct of the Michigander.

Gen. Grant in Favor of Admiting the Georgia Members.

The Forthcoming Inaugural Address to be Brief and to the Point.

Probable Fate of the Whisky and Tobacco Tax Bill.

Resignations of Outgoing Cabinet Officials.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

DISABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Reconstruction Committee agreed to-day to embody the three separate bills relieving political disabilities and so report it.

GEORGIA.

Mr. Boutwell failed to committee to take up the Georgia case, the Democratic members opposing and several Radical members being indifferent. It is now probable the action proposed by Boutwell & Co. to unseat the Georgia members will never be carried out, and there is right good authority for stating that Gen. Grant is strongly opposed to this scheme, regarding it as revolutionary an i totally unnecessary, and that his opinions and wishes have been conveyed to prominent Radicals. Boutwell is a most irritable man, and may nevertheless make the attempt, but it is not believed the committee will adopt his report. The carpet-baggers from other States have also determined to snata'n the Georgia members before defeated.

JUDGE BUSTED.

The conclusion of Judge Busted's impeachment case will not be reached this session. The Judiciary Committee are still taking testimony.

PORTS OF ENTRY.

Senator Sherman said to-day that there was no hopes of passing the House bill, making St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati ports of entry for the payment of duties on imported goods.

BRIDGE SPANS.

President Garret, of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and friends, are here in force, working against the passage of the bill prohibiting the construction of any railroad bridge on the Ohio river less than four hundred feet span.

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

The course of Senator Chandler concerning the appropriation of $480,000 to the Louisville and Portland Canal is considered a severe rebuke. The Senate voted to restore that amount to the river and harbor bill. It was subsequently recommitted to the committee, which, through Chandler's influence, struck out the amount and submitted a report to the Senate, declaring that the Government should not assume any debt. He then went to Eggleston, of the House, and said: "If you and the advocates of the bill will let it go through as reported in the House, I will withdraw my report it at all." Mr. Eggleston declined the proposition. Messrs. Wade, Morton, Sherman, and others, will defeat the bill in its present shape. Mr. Chandler's course is inexplicable.

CABINET VACANCIES.

The Cabinet question continues to excite a great deal more interest than the dry details of legislation. To-day the Pennsylvanians are all at sea again. Some one of their number professes to have been informed by Grant that it is not possible for Cameron to be elected to go into the Cabinet. This diverts the speculation to other names, and a General Keenan, of Pittsburg, is mentioned as an intimate friend of the President elect's now supernumerary. In the meantime, the New Yorkers are speculating as to who has been chosen from their State for the Cabinet. Most of them agree on Hamilton Fish as the man, and that the place is the only one which the Governor of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or currency other than gold or silver.

The second section legalizing coin contracts is not changed.

AT GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS.

As usual of late, large crowds of visitors called at headquarters this morning, to pay their respects to the President elect. Several delegations of visitors from various States, accompanied by members of Congress, came on their respective districts, called during reception hours, and were gratified at shaking hands and passing a few words in conversation with Gen. Grant. One delegation of visitors from Iowa, and two or three from Pennsylvania, were among those present. Several gentlemen at Congress from the Southern States also called. Ex-Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, was among the visitors. Impressions concerning the construction of the incoming cabinet multiply rapidly, but as yet there is no ground for believing that the name of any proposed members will be made public, even an hour before the date of their nomination, announced by Gen. Grant to a Congressional committee two weeks ago.

DEATH OF PAYMASTER WINSLOW.

Paymaster W. A. Winslow, son of Commodore Winslow of Kearsarge fame, died in this city, last night, after a brief illness.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

for this month will be issued earlier than usual in March. The indications of a large decrease continue very good

MILITARY.

The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day made a report on the organization and pay of the army. They recommend the creation of a supply department out of the quartermaster's, subsistence and pay departments; the consolidation of the ordnance and artillery corps, and of the engineer and signal corps, and think the present can do the work of the coast survey. They also recommend the substitution of annual salaries for the commutation and allowances that make up the pay of army officers, condemn the present system of brevet rank and urge its abolition, compiled with legislation giving the President power to confer brevets for distinguished service in the field.

RADICAL CRITICISM OF RADICAL MEANNESS.

An interesting discussion took place in the House this morning on the proposition to give Mr. Harvey, Minister to Portugal, salary for the time he has been without.

Mr. Spalding, the only living member of the Committee on Appropriations which some years ago was instrumental in stopping Mr. Harvey's salary, acknowledges he had wronged the man.

Mr. Maynard was unwilling that Congress should confess it had been capable of a petty, unworthy squabble. They should wait until the connection of Mr. Harvey with the Portuguese mission should have closed and then the matter should come up as a claim and be examined on principles of justice.

Mr. Farnsworth thought Harvey should have the good sense to resign, and come afterward to Congress for back salary. He and Mr. Paine expressed an unwillingness to stultify themselves.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, thought the stoppage of Harvey's pay a very small business.

Mr. Covode expressed the wish that he be paid, as he was poor and his family was suffering.

Mr. Schenck though the question to be simply that Mr. Seward or the administration had insolently resolved that they would keep a representative at the Portuguese court when Congress had decided not to do so. He was satisfied Congress had done right, and should not go down on its knees to Mr. Seward and the Administration and say "you were right and we were wrong, and therefore we not only forgive that for which you deserved punishment, but we will make you a present of our view of our position." That is the issue which we have before us, and, on that issue I will report the only report I can make. I will rebuke Seward for his insolence and defiance of the law-making power by saying, "we will not pay your man, no matter what character of service he may have rendered, for you had no business to keep him there."

Mr. Spalding again argued in favor of his proposition.

Mr. Chanler declared the arraignment of Mr. Seward by a member of the Republican party was intolerable. He was like a father or person of that position of a political organization. He was their master spirit, and the members on the other side of the House would not be in their positions had not his mind found for them the dogma of the "irrepressible conflict."

Messrs. Butler and Higbee opposed the appropriation for Harvey, which was finally struck out.

ARNOLD AND SPANGLER.

In the Supreme Court of the United States the cases exparte Samuel Arnold and Edward Spangler were argued by Philip Phillips as counsel on behalf of the petitioners.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The dispatch from Cheyenne, alleging that the Union Pacific railroad has been blocked fifteen days by snow, is denied. It is conducted already, as a dispatch received from Echo, Utah, to-day, from the Superintendent of construction, shows that three miles of track were laid yesterday.

GEN. SHERMAN

arrived to-day from St. Louis, and is stopping at the residence of Gen. Rawlins, his brother-in-law. The house purchased for him from Gen. Grant is to be thoroughly repaired, and he will not occupy it before June.

INAUGURAL PROCESSION.

The committee of arrangements for the inaugural procession have not yet fully determined on the order of the procession. It has been determined that the several divisions will form in the First ward—the military in Pennsylvania avenue, with the right on fifteenth on the side-streets—and take up the President elect at his headquarters, corner of Seventeenth street and F street, proceeding along the avenue to the Capitol. After the President is sworn in, the procession will form in front of the avenue and disband at some convenient point.

In the procession will be all the United States troops in the District, also all the marine corps. The Secretary of War has issued the necessary orders to the troops and General Sheridan has been invited by the committee the Secretary of the Navy has issued orders to Major Graham to parade his command of marines, and Governor Geary has issued an order temporarily transferring the United States troops in so far as it relates to the troops here, to Gen. Meade, formerly Secretary of War, artillery; 12th infantry and 44th infantry have been suspended until after the inauguration.

COLUMBUS DELANO.

had a long interview with Commissioner Rollins to-day, and that fact, in connection with the mention of Delano's name in connection with the internal revenue bureau, excited considerable interest.

MAJOR JAMES H. CALDWELL,

of the retired list, at his own request has been relieved from duty as professor in the military service at Lexington, Ky.

CINCINNATI.

Horrible Murder Near Portsmouth—Escape of the Murderer.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26.—Mr. J. H. Rice, a well-to-do farmer, living near Shamrock Landing, Adams county, the Ohio river, a few miles below Portsmouth, was murdered in his barn, on last Tuesday morning, under circumstances which lead to the belief that his stepson, a young man 21 years of age, named Frank Hardy, was the murderer. The two went to the barn together on the morning in question, and in an hour or two afterward the son returned and told his mother, that his father had gone up the river some five or six miles and that she was to go for him that evening with the buggy. She did so, but not finding her husband, came home in the evening, and not finding her son at home, a bound boy about fourteen years old being also missing, she roused the neighbors, who made search for him, but could not find him. Next day the search was renewed. Then blood was discovered on a sled in the barn, and they tracked the blood from there along the road or path to the river, where they found the earth had been removed and a new-made grave on top. On removing the earth they found the body of Mr. Rice about four feet below the surface with a terrible gash diagonally across the face as if made with an axe. He was supposed to have had about $1,000 in money, of which $1,000, which was gone. His watch and chain which usually hung up in the house was also missing. The mother says that after the young man returned to the house from the barn, she saw him driving the horse hitched to the sled with what appeared to be a load of fodder, toward the river. It is supposed they secreted the body during the day and then buried it the night following. He is known to have got aboard the steamer Bostona about six miles below, and was seen on the streets of this city yesterday. It is supposed he is making his way to New Madrid, Mo., where he has a sister residing. The boy, it is supposed, had no hand in the murder, other than being compelled by Hardy to assist in the terrible affair.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

NEW-YORKER IN LUCK.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Cobden Club gold medal has been awarded to Dr. Joshua Lawlit, of N. Y.

The Marquis of Hartington, the Postmaster General, has been elected to the House of Commons from Radnor.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

In the case of Sauris vs. Starr, during the trial of which in Paris were made of contravent life in England, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff, who is awarded £5,000 damages.

NEW ZEALAND.

The War Office has received official dispatches from New Zealand announcing further successes over the rebels. The troops have carried by assault more strongholds. The natives made a desperate defense, and lost 200 killed and wounded. The British loss was 29.

FRANCE.

LOANS.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—In the Corps Legislatif M. Rouher, Minister of State, acknowledged that the loans to defray the expenses of improvements in Paris were not raised in strict accordance with law. Satisfaction was generally expressed by the members with the avowal and explanation of the minister.

SPAIN.

IMPORTANT MODIFICATION.

MADRID, Feb. 26.—It is expected that the modification which is to be made by Marshal Serrano in the Provisional Government will, in all probability, provide for the introduction into the new cabinet of a republican of the radical element.

TURKEY.

THANKS TO THE POWERS.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The Bubilime Porte, in a circular, thanks the Grand Powers for their attitude in the late Grecian difficulty.

NEW YORK.

The Ebb and Flow in Money, Stocks, and Bonds.

The Effect of State Legislation on the Market.

The Situation at Washington as Viewed from New York.

Gen. Grant Falls Back from the First Radical Onslaught.

Important Order from Jay Gould in Regard to Express Business over the Erie Road.

&c. &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MONEY AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Money is steady at six and seven per cent., without important feature. Gold was vigorously hammered by the bears, and the bulls made but little effort to support it. They do not think the time has arrived to put their views in practice to test the strength of the combination against them, and the general support it receives from the tone of the street causes the bulls to hold off. When the premium declined to 132, there was great cheering in the gold room.. Governments advanced an average of 1 per cent. on the confirmation of the reported advance in London and the rumor that the Senate would, before the close of the session, take favorable action on the Schenck and Hooper bills. The borrowing demand for bonds is not as active, and rates were easier. Later in the day the buoyancy and demand were checked by the report from Washington stating that the Senate Finance Committee had amended the Schenck bill so as to declare the bonds to be "payable in gold," instead of "gold or its equivalent," thus creating an obstacle in the progress of the measure. Southern and railway bonds were dull. Railway shares were more active and with some fluctuations closed very firm although some hesitation was caused by the renewed complication of the through rate negotiations, arising from the bill passed by the Illinois Legislature, authorizing three classes of directors in the railroads of that State. Pacific Mail fluctuated widely and frequently, and closed unsettled. Mariposa continues buoyant. There was a renewed pressure to sell Express shares and they were lower.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Republicans generally expressed the greatest indignation at Grant's remark that he was elected by the Democratic party but was not of it, but the feeling was greatly allayed after the announcement in the evening papers that Stuart is not to be the Pennsylvania member of the cabinet. The Evening Post has a sarcastic editorial on the difficulty, headed "Mum's Colonel," in which Grant is ridiculed generally, and is regarded in conservative circles as having backed down before the clamor that was raised.

EXPRESS BUSINESS OVER THE ERIE ROAD.

The following order has been issued by Jay Gould, President of the Erie Railway:

NEW YORK, Feb. 26, 1869.—On and after March 1st the Erie Railway Company will run the express over its passenger trains between the city of the United States Express Company. The express will be under the charge of Mr. Geo. H. Fuller, General Agent, with headquarters at New York. Railroad agents will act for the express until further orders. JAY GOULD.

The United States Express is thus cut off from the Atlantic and Great Western, and the Adams, it is understood, suffers the same on its Ohio and Mississippi lines. Other routes will be secured by them forthwith. B. F. Babcock, Assistant Superintendent for the new express, was in Cincinnati to-day, and offered the place of agent to A. M. Heal, late of the Merchants' Union. The office in Cincinnati now occupied by the Merchants' Union has been engaged, and business on the new arrangement will begin on Monday.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORTS.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Flour and wheat held firmer at the close, mainly owing to reduced receipts with a good demand; but the advance checked at last. The advance in corn slightly improved oots.

PROVISIONS.

Pork closed firm with buyers' at $32 25, seller, April. The improvement was stimulated by western telegrams. Lard closed at 19¼c for prime steam, owing to the subsidence of the demand to fill contracts.

FREIGHTS.

Wheat to Loncon 6d, and to Liverpool 4½c, with shipments of 38,000 bushels.

GROCERIES.

Coffee—Rio 14@15c gold, with good demand. Sugar lower and dull; fair to good grocery, 11½@11¾c; best crushed, 12c.

BEEF CATTLE.

Only 300 have arrived since Wednesday, but with bad weather the market is dull and prices unchanged. Fair to prime steers, 11¼@11¾c.

DROVERS.

6,400 have arrived since Wednesday. Very firm at 6@8¾c.

SWINE.

621 have arrived to-day. Nominal. Prices are 10@10¼c.

NASHVILLE.

No Abatement of the Militia Outrage—Bloody Affair in Courtland, Ala.—Second Edition of the Browniow-Fletcher War—Fletcher Denounced as a Perjurer, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Feb. 26.—The resolution authorizing the disbandment of the State militia was killed in the Senate by a vote of 10 to 8. The opinion had become pretty general that the resolution would certainly pass, but, owing to the severe pressure brought to bear on one or two Senators, the fate of the bill was changed. If it had passed Gov. Senter would have promptly disbanded the State troops. As it is, he will hardly take any action.

In Courtland, Alabama, on Wednesday, a lawless negro named Swoops, without any provocation, shot a white Republican named Whitman named Skates, when a third party promptly shot the negro, killing him instantly. Fears of a general collision were entertained.

Col. John Brownlow publishes a card to-morrow denouncing Secretary Fletcher as a willful and deliberate perjurer. This is elicited on account of Fletcher's sworn testimony implicating the Colonel in the school fund swindle. Fletcher is belligerent in his propensities, and it is not improbable that trouble may ensue.

Petitions signed by prominent Radicals in some of the counties under martial law are pouring in, asking Gov. Senter to withdraw the militia.

Gen. John O'Neil delivers a Fenian lecture here on the 3d of March.

FORT WAYNE.

Boiler Explosion—One Man Killed—Important Railroad Meeting.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

FORT WAYNE, IND., February 26.—The boiler in the sash factory of E. Smith & Sons, at Salem, Ohio, exploded this morning, while trotying the building, killing Geo. Shreck, a workman, and seriously injuring two others.

The Jackson, Fort Wayne and Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Consolidated Railroad Companies, met in this city to-day and elected directors. It is one of the most important North and South lines in the country, and will be finished in about twelve months. All the rolling north of this is under contract.

CUBA.

Movements of Spanish Troops—British Consul Exercising Inaction to Mexico.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—Yesterday a strong force went to Carbanier, and General Parelo formerly of the Spanish army, has gone to Cienfuegos in command of one thousand Chasseurs.

The British Consul will assume the same rank and position as the American Consul General.

Cuban emigration is flowing towards Mexico.

The Foense says the eight million loan from the bank will prove of little practical benefit to the treasury. The expenditures are enormous.

HAVANA, Feb. 24, via KEY WEST, 26.—The volunteers for the past few days have shown a mutinous and dangerous spirit. Gen. Dulce to-day assured their commanders that justice would be done to traitors. An order has been given to the troops in the field to take no prisoners in arms, but to shoot them all.

The government is becoming much incensed at the conduct of Cubans in refusing to accept its conciliatory proposals, and determined to crush the rebellion if it takes 50,000 troops to do it. The volunteers have become quiet.

HAVANNA, Feb. 26.—Official information received here state that an engagement between Spanish forces and the rebels took place at the mouth of the Domiyi river, in the Cienfuegos district. The troops were victorious. The steam tug which the rebels had seized on that river was recaptured.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

CONFERENCE REPORT.

The report of the Conference Committee on the naval appropriation bill were made and concurred in.

PUBLIC CREDIT.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill strengthening the public credit, with amendments. He will call it up to-morrow.

STEAMSHIPS.

The Committee on Finance was discharged from the further consideration of the bill to encourage the building of steamships in the United States.

SHIP CANAL.

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, a bill granting lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of a ship canal from Green Bay to Lake Michigan.

RAILROADS.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, a bill authorizing certain land grants to railroad companies in Minnesota to connect their lines with the Northern Pacific railroad.

COMMITTEE DISCHARGED.

The Committee on Public Lands was discharged from the consideration of a large number of bills for want of time.

PAY OF RECONSTRUCTED SENATORS.

Mr. MORTON called up the resolution to pay the Senators from the reconstructed States from the commencement of the Fortieth Congress.

The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, to provide for payment only from the beginning of the second session of the Fortieth Congress.

Mr. MORRILL withdrew the amendment.

Mr. MORTON renewed it.

Mr. WITTE maintained that the Senate had already decided in its resolution that those Senators be paid only from the date of admission of their respective States.

Mr. MORTON thought it did not settle the present question.

Mr. SHERMAN was willing to pay them from the beginning of the second session, but not from the commencement of the Congress

Mr. FERRY was in favor of adhering to the decision of the Senate already made, to pay them only from date of admission of their respective States.

Messrs. Trumbull, Williams, and Kellogg took the same view, the latter stating that even if the resolution should pass he would not avail himself of it. He had held a federal office up to the time of his election and had no desire to draw for the time prior to his admission to the Senate.

At the expiration of the morning hour the resolution went over.

The report of the committee of conference on the

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

then came up.

Mr. POMEROY said the committee had exceeded their powers and violated parliamentary law by tampering with the text of the bill as agreed upon at different times by both houses.

Mr. HOWARD regarded the amendment in the form now presented as a fraud. It was inadequate to the demands of the occasion, and was likely if adopted to lead to difficulty in the future.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the committee had struck out the very life of the text by striking out conditions which had been put in and had made the remaining half in reality a falsehood. From the amendment agreed upon by the committee he should be compelled to vote. He was so eager to do something by way of amending the Constitution that they forgot it made any difference.

Mr. WILSON said that for nearly thirty-three years he had done all he could by vote and words to secure the equal rights of the races connected with it. He had always demanded what was right and done his best to obtain it, but he had never been in the habit of asking what he could get, believing one step taken made the next easier. He would act upon principle still, though more regret than ever before and some degree of mortification, because he had hoped that early in the present session the majority in Congress would rise to the great opportunity of the hour. Months of the people were warm with the love of liberty and a sense of justice—to make an amendment that would secure equal rights to all men of all races, classes, and colors in this country. To such an amendment there could have been no serious opposition anywhere, because the rights of all classes would be involved, but the amendment proposed by the committee of conference was one he strongly opposed in Connecticut where the first battle was to be fought, and in other States as a test proposition. He would not vote for this now because he could get nothing better, but he would continue to agitate until equal rights for all men should be secured and be undisputed here; he hoped and believed that the time would soon come, and then the loyal legislatures and conventions would be at liberty to work to build up the United States into the foremost nation of the world.

Mr. FOWLER said he had received a letter from Massachusetts how he knew this was the best he could get.

Mr. POMEROY said that as soon as he could get the floor he would move to disagree with the report of the committee and ask for further conference.

Mr. WILSON would favor that proposition if it would secure a better amendment, but it was not and was too much risk at this late time.

Mr. POMEROY moved to disagree and asked for further conference.

Mr. STEWART raised the point of order that the question of concurring had precedence.

Mr. MORTON said that the committee had exceeded its powers by striking out a vital part of the bill which had already been agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING asked him whether he meant to say that the action of a committee of conference had agreed to anything that the Senate itself had not agreed to.

Mr. MORTON replied that he did not. His assertion was that where both Houses had concurred in a proposition a committee of conference had no right to change it. Where both Houses had concurred in the provisions of the constitutional amendment that no State should deny the right to vote for any reason except for certain specific reasons, but the committee of conference had acted not only in violation of parliamentary usage but essentially because they had timidly agreed upon a form of amendment which would be far weaker before the people than if the provision were more comprehensible. The Republican party, if this amendment should be adopted, might reasonably be charged with backing down and to let the negro vote only upon condition that the offices should be reserved for the white man. Therefore, if it was necessary to do so, he should vote to agree to the report of the committee of conference, if nothing better could be had, but the result in this case would be a warning to him never again to trust an important measure in the hands of a committee of conference.

Mr. DOOLITTLE believed that so important a measure as an amendment to the Constitution should never be sent to a committee of conference. He appealed to the Republican party, in view of the internal differences on the subject, to abandon the attempt to amend the Constitution and let back into power the vast avowals that the right to regulate suffrage lies with the States.

Mr. SAWYER said probably rather than lose the amendment altogether, he would agree to the report of the committee, but before doing so he would say that he understood it was nearly the position in which the adoption of that report would place the Republicans in the presidential campaign. For two years he had him under a reproach that the Republican party put the negro upon one platform in the North and another and other in the South. They had met the charge by saying that it was only a few weak timid Republicans who were afraid to stand up for equal rights in the North as well as in the South, and whenever the question should be fairly submitted to the great National Republican party, it would be decided to put the negro on an equality with the white man, all over the country. Now they had an amendment proposed which plead guilty to the charge, and for what reason? It was said that a more comprehensible amendment would have a greater risk. The answer was that there would be risk in any case, and that whatever risk was to be run they must run it before the next fight. He put it to the conscience of every Republican Senator, whether he did not believe every one of them an equal right with every other to vote and hold office. The advocates of this proposition said that after all it meant only that no one should have a right to hold office, because the right to vote carried with it the right to hold office; but if that were true, why not say so in the form of amendment? He, too, believed that within a short time the negro would have both rights secured to him by the natural logic of events, but not by this amendment.

Mr. STEWART said it was very easy to say that whatever risk must be taken ought to be taken now, but he was free to confess that what no two Senators seemed to agree exactly as to what was right. The Senator from Kansas (Pomeroy) had introduced a bill, the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds), and others, wanted to give the negro the right to hold office, but the Senator from Connecticut (Wilson) desired that no discrimination should be made on account of nationality. Under such circumstances the only practical proposition seemed to be the only one on which an agreement could be secured, and if it were not acted upon now the result would be that the Constitution at all would be lost, because the session was near its close, and the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations had announced his intention to pass the bills from that committee against this and all measures.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—And there will be no chance for the amendment in the next Congress, because there will not be two-thirds in favor of it in the other House.

Mr. STEWART—Yes; it will have no chance at the next session, because we will not have two-thirds in the House. The Legislatures are in session waiting, ready to act upon the amendment. If we act upon it now, it can be ratified, but if we disagree and ask for another conference all is lost. This amendment might not be the best, but it was the only one that could now be had, and its adoption was absolutely necessary to meet the state of affairs in Georgia and elsewhere in the South.

Mr. SAWYER—I ask the Senator what effect he thinks the adoption of the amendment will have on Georgia?

Mr. STEWART—It will place in the hands of the black men of Georgia a rod of power before which all politicians will quail, and will protect him until some further action can be had to stay the hands of the oppressive rebels.

Mr. DAVIS, to comfort the Senators from New Jersey, remarked that the case of the Republican party next session would not be quite so desperate as they seemed to fear. STEWART, by resorting to their party tactics, they could expel Democrats enough to give the Republicans a two-thirds vote. As to the proposed amendment he was, of course, opposed to it, because he did not believe the negro was fit to vote or hold office, but if he could believe as fit to vote he would not think of denying him the right to hold office. He believed, however, that it was mere demagogism to assert that either of these was a natural right common to all men in this country. To-day the real problem was whether the white man himself was capable of self-government.

Mr. HENDRICKS thought this debate more extraordinary than any preceding one on this subject because of the character of the appeals made to the majority of the Senate, and he asked Republicans to consider how those appeals would be regarded by the people. The Senator from Nevada (Stewart) had vehemently urged the proposition of amendment, even in its present unsatisfactory form, and had taken his chief reason from the Senator from New Jersey (Frelinghuysen), and such a reason!—that the Republican party would not have a two-thirds majority in the next Congress.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he had since ascertained that the Republican party would have a clear two-thirds working majority in the next House, and he therefore withdrew the reason.

Mr. HENDRICKS said the withdrawal of the statement after the vote would not hide or excuse the bad principle implied in the reason given by the Senator from New Jersey for immediate action. He would not have it said that no two Senators seemed to agree exactly as to what was right. The Senator from Kansas (Pomeroy) had introduced one bill, the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds), and others, wanted to give the negro the right to hold office, but the Senator from Connecticut (Wilson) desired that no discrimination should be made on account of nationality. Under such circumstances the only practical proposition seemed to be the only one on which an agreement could be secured, and if it were not acted upon now the result would be that the Constitution at all would be lost, because the session was near its close, and the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations had announced his intention to pass the bills from that committee against this and all measures.

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Mr. STEWART—Yes; it will have no chance at the next session, because we will not have two-thirds in the House. The Legislatures are in session waiting, ready to act upon the amendment. If we act upon it now, it can be ratified, but if we disagree and ask for another conference all is lost. This amendment might not be the best, but it was the only one that could now be had, and its adoption was absolutely necessary to meet the state of affairs in Georgia and elsewhere in the South.

Mr. SAWYER—I ask the Senator what effect he thinks the adoption of the amendment will have on Georgia?

Mr. STEWART—It will place in the hands of the black men of Georgia a rod of power before which all politicians will quail, and will protect him until some further action can be had to stay the hands of the oppressive rebels.

Mr. DAVIS, to comfort the Senators from New Jersey, remarked that the case of the Republican party next session would not be quite so desperate as they seemed to fear.

Mr. STEWART, by resorting to their party tactics, they could expel Democrats enough to give the Republicans a two-thirds vote. As to the proposed amendment he was, of course, opposed to it, because he did not believe the negro was fit to vote or hold office, but if he could believe him

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, 1869.

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL!

THE LEADING PAPER,

And Very Best Advertising Medium in the Southwest.

With the Largest and Most Widely Diffused Circulation West of New York.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Courier-Journal is mailed to subscribers at the following rates:

THE DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.

One year	$12 00
Six months	6 00
Three months	3 00
One month	1 00

To any subscriber in the city, $9 per annum, payable to the carrier for $1 per month paid at the office. To clubs of ten or more, three cents per copy.

THE WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 00
Ten in a club, one year, each	1 75
Twenty in a club, one year, each	1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten or twenty. Also, an additional extra copy for every ten subscribers above twenty, and an extra copy for every twenty above forty-five, and so on. Each additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and if lost the same can not be procured by mail at our risk—in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

Specimen copies sent gratis on application.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.]

Daily Courier-Journal.

First and Fourth Pages—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

Second and Third Pages—$1 per square for each insertion for the second week, and 75 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $25; two months, $35; three months, $40. "For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, $2 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line. "City Items" 80 cents per line, and "Local Notices" 50 cents per line each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertise ments 25 per cent. additional.

Cuts and rare type advertisements double price.

Inside columns advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Preferable positions to exceed fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business firms with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with a running advertisement rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all news matter which is used will be paid for. If the charge be specified by the correspondent.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning, will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Danville has had a genuine burglary.

Cynthiana wants brick-masons and brick-makers.

Henderson has a partridge as white as snow.

Sherrill & Son have sold their interest in the Western Recorder to Rev. R. M. Dudley.

Col. Sam Pike, of Kentucky, has started a new Democratic paper at Toledo, Ohio.

The Cynthiana woolen mills will commence operations on the 1st of April.

Mr. Griffith had his leg broken in Cynthiana Monday night by a runaway team.

A vein of silver has been discovered on the Cumberland river, three miles from Smithland. The ore yields 47 per cent. of pure silver.

Saturday the people of Logan county vote on the proposition to subscribe $200,000 to the Owensboro and Russellville railroad.

A daughter of Hon. Jesse D. Bright is seriously ill at school in Lexington with inflammatory rheumatism.

The barn of Samuel Anderson, of Depiss county, containing a large quantity of tobacco, was burned on Tuesday night.

In Nicholas county, on the 23d inst., John T. Miller, aged twenty years, was married to Miss Elizabeth Vice, aged sixty years.

Judge Cissell has cleared the docket in Livingston county—a fact unparalleled for a series of years in litigation.

Wm. and Geo. Brown, residents of Henderson, who were arrested charged with being connected with a band of desperadoes in Webster county, have been honorably discharged.

Farm lands in Harrison county are renting now from $5 to $10 per acre. A great amount of sod land is being broken up, and farmers are preparing to plant a large crop of corn.

An unallowed-aged negro baby, about five weeks old, was found dead in the cellar of Hon. Wm. R. Wadsworth, Maysville, Tuesday. It was deposited in a candle box, and had been left there several days previously.

William Pottinger, living near New Haven, attempted to commit suicide in that place on Wednesday by stabbing himself in the breast with a butcher knife. At last accounts he was lingering with no hopes of his recovery. Insanity is supposed to have been the cause.

Among the projects on foot for Cynthiana are a railroad to Carlisle, another to Georgetown, various turnpikes, a new bank, an insurance company, a joint stock building company, a brewery, a joint stock institution of learning, a cooperage company, another bridge, and various private enterprises in the way of building numerous and costly residences, mills, and tenements.

The Maysville Eagle says there is great reason to apprehend that the fruit has been entirely destroyed by the cold spell during the past week. The buds on the peach trees had swollen and were almost ready to burst into bloom. The cold rain, followed by sleet, which froze on the trees, has almost certainly killed the miseries every purchase other fruits. There was no snow to protect the wheat and other small grains, but it is hoped that they were too far advanced to be seriously damaged by the cold snap.

The Glasgow Times has the following specimen obituary: Haggin Moss, an old citizen of Adrian descent, and minister of the gospel, of the colored persuasion, well known and highly honored in this and Barren counties, went to his final account last Sunday, followed to his last resting place by a long dark cloud of mourners. He had a reputation for fidelity, and had experienced at least his own avoirdupois weight of spiritual comfort, when he closed his eyes on this telluric scene, where it takes work to get duds and grub, without flickering.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Patee House, St. Joseph, Missouri, was opened on Monday with a grand ball.

Columbus, Georgia, has a tobacco manufactory in full operation.

Dr. McFerrin is engaged in writing a history of Methodism in Tennessee.

Hon. Wade Keyes has located in Florence, Alabama, for the purpose of practicing law.

Mules are in great demand at Eutaw, Ala., and command very high prices.

An entire gang of negro burglars fell into the hands of the Savannah, Ga., police last Sunday.

A negro under sentence of death for the murder of a white boy, died in the jail at Knoxville, Tenn., Tuesday.

Granville Nisbeti was shot and dangerously wounded by Thos. Wilkins, near Monigomery, Ala., last week.

H. J. Neely, a well-known citizen of Bissell, Mississippi, committed suicide by hanging a few days since.

A prisoner set fire to the jail at Columbus, Mississippi, a few days ago. The fire was extinguished and the prisoner put in irons.

There is a general complaint throughout Monroe, Lowndes and Chickasaw counties, Mississippi, of the scarcity of farm hands.

The residence of Mrs. White, near Vicksburg, Miss., was burned on Tuesday. Mrs. Jones & Co. were burned with his life.

A difficulty between whites and negroes occurred in Courtland, Alabama, last Saturday, in which a white man named Spraggins was wounded and the ring-leader of the negroes killed.

The tobacco barn of Harrison Roberts, near Clarksville, Tennessee, containing 6,000 pounds of tobacco, was destroyed by fire Saturday night.

James Lyon and Virginius Freeman, of Norfolk, Virginia, have gotten out a patent for a brick-machine. It will do the labor of fifty men in one day and clean the bricks better.

It is proposed in Mississippi to call a meeting of the members of the Convention of August, 1865, for the purpose of presenting a State constitution to be presented to Congress, containing universal suffrage, universal qualification for office, and universal amnesty.

The adjourned meeting of the Directors of the Cumberland Valley railroad, which was to have been held in Nashville on the 24th instant, for the purpose of consolidating that road with the Nashville and Manufacturing railroad company, was postponed.

The Winchester (Va.) News states that the two bodies of the Methodist church—the Episcopal Methodist and the South Methodist—in that city, have elected a consolidation of members, and in future will have but one official body. The style of the organization hereafter will be "Winchester Station, M. E. Church, South."

The act of the Tennessee Legislature providing for a valuation and sale of the machinery, etc., belonging to Messrs. Ward & Briggs, lessees of the penitentiary, to the State, has been accepted by those gentlemen, and their lease will terminate on the 1st of July next, at which time the entire establishment will be turned over to the State. Provision has also been made for an arbitration of the outstanding differences between the lessees and the State officials growing out of the fire of June, 1866.

The Jackson (Mississippi) Clarion says: "Peace reigns throughout our State. The people, heedless of the intrigues of self-seeking demagogues, are attending to their private affairs, and striving to restore their shattered fortunes. This is as it should be. We cannot too earnestly warn them not to be provoked by any temptation into acts of violence—the issue of which will be misrepresented by lynx-eyed malice, and used to their injury in the determination of questions vitally affecting their welfare. Now, if ever, is the occasion for the wisdom of the serpent and the harmlessness of the dove. He who ruleth his spirit is stronger than a king."

The Comic Opera at Washington.

The situation at Washington grows every day more and more eccentric. It is good enough so far for comic opera, being indeed a sort of Loyalty Bouffe, and there is no knowing to what extravagances it may go before the season closes. Radicalism, like Jack in the "Tale of a Tub," having failed to find an argument strong enough to move Grant, seems disposed to hang somebody. Perhaps it will hang itself. But the country will not suffer for that, so we need not to be anxious.

The danger lies not there. Our real cause of apprehension refers rather to Grant himself. It is very clear that he cannot shape the course of his administration to suit the purposes of the Republican extremists. If he should comply with all their exactions to-day, they would advance the standard to-morrow. Their interest and his interest are at variance. Grant, invested with great powers and responsibilities, must naturally crave, as his needs require, a sure and compact foundation to support measures upon which the Republicans themselves are divided. The Radicals, on the other hand, are foot-loose and fancy-free. They have no cares to press them down. They have flourished on agitation. It put them in office, it gives them prominence in office, and they rely upon it for many good offices to come. They can afford to attack anything and anybody. They do not stumble before obligations as obstacles. Obscurity is their worst enemy; and if, in order to escape this the inevitable fate of party discipline and quiet submission to caucus edicts, it be necessary to go into the open House and make war on Grant, they will not hesitate. Wendell Phillips has set a valuable example in this respect. Henry Winter Davis and "sturdy old Ben" caught the idea four years ago. Thaddeus Stevens understood it. Butler knows what it means. And there are others who will discover it and try its virtues. The day of passive obedience, therefore, is over. The crack of the master's whip has been heard for the last time in Congress. Partisan restraints grow dimmer and weaker every year. Not even on the door-sill of his administration, with an armful of blessings in the shape of patronage to bestow, is Grant able to control the men who profess to follow him. Think how it will be six months hence, and thence downward as his power begins to slope toward the setting sun and to go out before the rise of new luminaries; and, having come to an approximate idea, estimate the promise of undisturbed relations between himself and his friends which await him.

By this mode of speculation, which is quite as reasonable as another, there is no chance for harmony short of *his* absolute and unqualified submission. They will not permit him to have his own way. He must go *their* way, which will be heedlessly "progressive." And, it he balks, they will strive to Johnsonize him.

Here is the real danger; for, when they try to Johnsonize him, Grant may show his teeth. He may undertake to resist legislative usurpation with military usurpation; may cast off the poor robes of civil office to put on the garments of the soldier again; and, backed by the army and the country, which will, by that time, be ready to sustain the Devil against Congress, may completely revolutionize the Government, and, instead of the one-horse republic which we have, give us a four-wheeled, imperial despotism, held up by Union and rebel bayonets. This is the danger New England has to look to; for it is by no means sure that Sheridan, with a division of negro cavalry may not yet sweep down through the valleys of the Penobscot and Kennebec, as he swept through the Valley of Virginia, with orders from Washington signed by Grant. It is by no means certain that Illinois and Indiana troopers, commanded by Sherman, may not march to the sea once more by way of Boston. It is by no means certain that the Radical leaders, by pitching their demands too high and making war on the wrong party, may not waken up a second Napoleon, who will play eternal smash with the whole concern.

This is the Radical danger. This is New England's danger. This is the danger of the country at large; for the people want and need peace and quiet above all things else. They want and need free government. They want and need a just, liberal, and equal administration, and a conflict of jurisdiction by Presidential and Congressional usurpation will finish the career of the craft with the chances of the former. Those are the things we have to look to. Grant will not become a Dictator, and Congress be driven out, like the Long Parliament and the National Assembly. But, as we saw in 1861, it does not take a great deal to bring war about, and it is even easier now because the land is full of active, adventurous, dare-devil spirits, who can profit only by a disturbance.

Just now at Washington it is comic opera. Monsieur Offenbach is the presiding genius. But after the farce often comes the tragedy, and the very same paraphernalia that served for the one may serve for the other.

That Interview.

Accounts of the interview on Thursday between Mr. McClure (chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican Committee) on the one part and General Grant on the other were given in the Courier-Journal of yesterday both by our special telegraphic correspondent at Washington and the correspondent of the Associated Press. The letter of our special correspondent was much the fuller and more interesting. A good deal of feeling and some rather quick and sharp talk appear to have marked the occasion. The Pennsylvanians seemed disposed to dictate, but Grant wasn't at all disposed to submit to dictation. The General, we think, exhibited a decided want of tact in permitting his meddling visitors to worm out of him an indication or a seeming indication of his intention to put Mr. Stuart in his Cabinet, but he manifested no lack of firmness and independence. McClure said that Mr. Stuart was not an active Republican politician, that he was not deserving of political honor, that he wouldn't please the party. Grant defended Stuart, and said: *"I do not see that the politicians of Pennsylvania should make up my Cabinet."* Mr. McClure said: "Mr. Stuart is not a representative of the Republican party." Gen. Grant replied with emphasis: *"Then I am not a representative of the Republican party."* He said in the same connection: *"I am not a representative of any political party, though a political party elected me."* Having said this, he moved toward a desk—as much as to say, *gentlemen, you annoy me, your visit has lasted long enough.* Thereupon McClure, with his friends, bowed himself out, giving a parting shot, "General, I feel it my duty to present the name of Governor Curtis; that accomplished, my mission is ended." No shaking of hands, no *au revoirs*, no wishing of either party that the other's shadow might never be less.

Probably Gen. Grant would hardly have deported himself as he did toward Mr. McClure, Chairman of the Pennsylvania State Republican Committee and a leading Radical member of Congress, if a strong spirit of oppugnation had not been aroused within him. A slight punch seems to excite the lion to shake mane and tail and make a slight show of tooth and claw. We have it on very excellent authority from Washington that the supposed intention of Grant to appoint Mr. Stuart Secretary of the Treasury "creates the most intense disgust among the Republican leaders, who in private freely predict the failure of Grant's administration." Grant must now show what kind of stuff he is made of. If he has political and moral muscle, this is the time for him to manifest it. He may withstand the powerful partisan influences brought to bear upon him, or he may yield to them. If he yield, he will be, throughout his Presidential term, a political cypher or a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and wrath. If, on the contrary, he shall prove firm and virtuous, making up his own mind and acting upon broad principles and patriotic convictions, he will be the author of blessings for which posterity will thank him as we thank the immortal Washington. Yes, the coming generations will bless the Restorer of his country as we bless its Father and Saviour.

The Radical leaders at Washington say, that, if Mr. Geo. H. Stuart shall go into the Cabinet, Pennsylvania will be lost to the Radical party in her March election. We have no doubt that she will be lost to that party, whether Stuart shall go into the Cabinet or not. The party within her limits has for some time been hopelessly divided, and the Stuart quarrel, terminate as it may, will greatly widen the division. The Radical party of the country made a hazardous experiment when, in selecting its candidate for the Presidency, it did not select one who was known to be thoroughly identified with it in opinion and action, or else one whom it was sure of being able upon all occasions to control.

"Rebels and Traitors."

The Cincinnati papers do not, as a general thing, discuss affairs in Kentucky directly. They have what they call "Kentucky contributors," who do the Nasby business in perfection. The Gazette has quite a corps of these; the Commercial two or three, and all vie with each other to see who can call the hardest names and utter the most proscriptive sentiments. It is generally instructive, and sometimes amusing, to read their hyperbolical and sarcastic diatribes.

Their formula is very simple and universal. "The earth belongs to the saints, and we are the saints," is the motto of their creed, which embraces just two articles: 1st, The Republican party is the Government; 2d, All Democrats are rebels. Thus it is treason to criticise a Radical measure; it is treason to doubt a Radical politician; it is treason to desire to vote or to hold office, or to enter into the spirit or letter of free institutions except by the back door of Radicalism, which they sedulously watch. What sort of Republicanism is this?

The North prides itself, and justly, upon its intelligence. It does not commonly deceive itself, nor is it deceived, about matters of worldly interest. This cant concerning "rebels" and "traitors" is worse than sheer nonsense, for it is both injudicious and absurd. Nobody believes in it practically, or governs his private conduct by it, yet, unfounded as it is in spirit and visionary as it is in body, it is made to excite bad blood among the ignorant and vicious, and does a sort of base service to the worst class of partisans.

We are a nation of rebels. We were begotten by rebellion. The sole difference between the rebels of '76 and the rebels of '61 is to be looked for in the single item of success. The sense of the nineteenth century utterly rejects the doctrine that rebellion is a felony. Its severest penalty is its failure. Beyond that the better nature of the people and the times seeks not to go; and to-day at Washington, as elsewhere, the fact is illustrated by the free and familiar intercourse between Radical and rebel leaders, who, strange as the innocent may think it, are often intimate personal friends.

The "Kentucky Contributors" to the Cincinnati papers regard all this as foul heresy. They consider the Courier-Journal a "twin abomination," and love to describe it as the "foul mouthpiece of the Democracy." We certainly do consider the Courier-Journal as representing the average sentiment of the intelligence of Kentucky, and, judged by this standard, our people are willing to deal as liberally as they are dealt by, and assuredly are not intractable. But they are free men, and refuse to be driven. They cannot be intimidated. They would as soon be called "rebels" as anything else, only they were not rebels, so-called. They have a right to think as they please, and to speak as they think. This they have taken the liberty to do. The North ought to respect their independence instead of seeking to strike down the very sources of our freedom by denouncing a whole community for the exercise of its manhood.

Something Like an Imbroglio.

General Grant has undoubtedly declared that he will appoint a citizen of Pennsylvania to his Cabinet, but has not designated the individual. Several Pennsylvania Congressmen visited Grant on Wednesday to thank him, in behalf of their State, for his declared intention, and in the hope, no doubt, to learn the name of the prospective recipient of large official honors; but, although they succeeded in uttering the thanks, they entirely failed in the important purpose of getting the name. They hinted and hinted, but Grant wouldn't understand. They were as acute as an acute angle, but he was as obtuse as an obtuse one.

We cannot see why it should be regarded as any great favor to a State to give to one of its citizens a place in the Executive Cabinet. If an honest man goes into the Cabinet, he goes into it not to promote the special interests of the particular State of his residence, but to devote his best efforts to the advancement of the greatest good of the country. A Cabinet officer, whose patriotism is not as wide as the metes and bounds of the Republic, is deplorably out of place. If President Grant shall appoint to his Cabinet the best men of the country or even of his party, he will deserve the universal thanks of the nation instead of the special gratitude and acknowledgments of the people or politicians of this, that, and the other State.

But if Gen. Grant desires, as he lately said he did, to keep the names of the members of his future Cabinet a secret, in order that he and they may not be subjected to pressure and importunity in advance, why mention the name of the State from which one of them is to be taken? Why give the myriads of Radical place-hunters a clue that will lead them to exercise a pressure not only upon himself but upon a score or more of Pennsylvanians, instead of one? If the cat is not to be let at present out of the bag, why expose her tail to excite conjecture as to the kind of animal she is? If a man wants to keep a secret, why not keep a whole one?

Political Disabilities.

The Reconstruction Committee of Congress, it is stated, have agreed to report another bill to relieve persons from their political disabilities, including several Kentucky officials disfranchised by the fourteenth amendment. This is very well no doubt, so far as it goes, but it doesn't go a quarter far enough. The committee seem disposed to do a petty, paltry, piddling business. Why don't they go to work like men and relieve from political disabilities all who are subject to them? Why extend throughout a year or two years or three years a work that is sure to be ultimately done and that can be done in a week as well as in a period of indefinite duration? Why keep alive the fell spirit of war after four years of peace? Can there be any other motive in the case than the contemptible one of political hate or the desire to achieve a political advantage by holding up pardon as a partisan reward and the refusal of pardon as a partisan punishment?

☞ Brownlow goes out of Tennessee to go into the United States Senate. Tennessee should have a day of "thanksgiving and prayer," thanksgiving for his departure and prayer that he may never return; and the Senate should have a day of "fasting, humiliation and prayer," fasting and humiliation for his election as one of its members and prayer that some kind dispensation of Providence may prevent him from ever making his appearance in its hall.

☞ It is said that, when General Grant chews tobacco he always takes three chews. He never stops short of the *tertium quid.*

CITY ITEMS.

Inflated Syrup Horse-radish Comp.

Prepared by R. S. Sutton, apothecary, 361 Jefferson street, between Ninth and Tenth. Furnished to druggists at reasonable rates.

W. Verbryck's Studio,

McDOWELL BLOCK,

Corner Fourth and Green streets.

Open to visitors on Saturdays from 9 until 1, and from 3 until 6 o'clock.

The Inauguration—Half Fare Tickets to Washington.

The United States Mail Line steamers have made arrangements to transport persons desiring to attend the inauguration of President Grant at Washington on the 4th of next month at half fare. For the round trip the fare will be twenty-one dollars and a half—$21 50.

Tickets good from February 25 to March 1, going, and March 4 to 15, returning.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

For Sale.

A nearly new modern style brick residence, situated in one of the best neighborhoods of the city, on the north side of Chestnut, between Preston and Jackson streets, containing ten rooms, bath room, attic, servants' rooms, etc., with a good stable. All in the best repair. Lot 60 by 200 feet, to a 20 foot alley. Apply to

PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON,
No. 150 Main street.

For Sale.

A handsome residence on the west side of Sixth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, containing ten rooms, bath room and attic, stable, servants' rooms and wash-house. Lot 50 by 200 feet. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON,
No. 150 Main street.

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

A large stock on hand, and for sale at low figures,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at G. Dollinger & Co., 96 Market, between Third and Fourth.

☞ Country merchants are invited to examine our stock and prices before buying elsewhere.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Fern Creek Nursery.

We call the attention of our friends and customers to our immense stock of fruit and ornamental trees for the spring trade as the finest we have ever been able to offer for sale. Our grape vines and strawberry plants cannot be surpassed by any establishment in the country. Evergreens, roses, flowering shrubs, greenhouse and bedding plants in great variety, and all prices to suit the times. Persons at a distance can send their orders with the assurance that they will get the best articles in the market. All orders accompanied with the cash will meet with our special attention.

H. S. DUNCAN & SON,
Central Market, Louisville, Ky.

fe27 2dSuWs4

☞ The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Colonel Ransom, in another column, of Government property for sale. The auction takes place at 11 o'clock, and will be conducted by Gresham, Essington, & Co.

Families Visiting Boston

Can find no better accommodations than a suite of rooms at the American House, with bath rooms, closets, &c. Close to principal places of business and amusement.

To Tea Consumers.

The Kentucky Peasmeal Tea Company are now prepared to introduce their gas into any private or public houses in the city, and guarantee to furnish a light greatly superior to coal gas and far less than one-half its cost. Orders left at the office, 206 Main street, will have prompt attention.

fe24 dlm

Iron Railing.

Go to Mead & Miller's for iron railing, Green street, between Eighth and Ninth.

fe25 d6

☞ Wedding and visiting cards, monograms and crests to order. All the latest styles of American, English, and French note papers always on hand. Initial stamping free at

FRANK MADDEN'S,
135 West Jefferson.

fe24dlm

☞ How often do you hear the complaint from mother and father that their son or daughter is not well; that they have no appetite; that they feel languid; that their head aches; that they are growing thin and pale, and that they have no life or energy left. That they are low-spirited and perfectly incapacitated to participate in any pleasures, or perform any mental or physical duty. And the question is often asked, what shall I do for them? or, what shall I give them? Our answer is, let them try PLANTATION BITTERS and doctor-bill three times a day, and our word for it they will recover.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

fe8 eod3aw1

☞ "The blushing beauties of a modest maid" are doubly enhanced by a luxuriant head of hair. One bottle of "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative" will achieve this most wonderful results. It is also an indispensable article on the toilet, and is universally admired. R. A. Robinson & Co., wholesale agents. At retail by all druggists in Louisville.

fe28 eod3

☞ Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

ja10 d8&TuWeoWly

EARLY ROSE POTATO—THE NEW SURE-CROP WHITE ONES.

45 lbs to the bushel. Also, a few choice grape vines for sale.

CONCORD.—The best grape for every yard, and just ready to bear. Plant a dozen.

NORTON'S VIRGINIA.—A few splendid vines of this great wine grape. Plant one. Prices cheap for the quality.

JOHN DUFFY & CO.,
Seed store, No. 121 north side Main street, just above Fourth.

fe20 SaWSat

☞ The purest and sweetest Cod-liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, taken the day they are caught in the gulf, and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod-liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists.

ja16 dlaw&weowly

☞ A sterling silver hunting-case watch, warranted one year, for $12 at Wellman's Exchange and Loan Office, 4th door from Jefferson.

fe9 d1f

☞ Gold ladies' watches half price, at Wellman's.

fe14 d1f

For Coughs and Colds.

use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure.

no6 d1f

Lots for Sale.

We have a few more only to sell, on Chestnut, Madison and Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.

je11 d1f GRAVES & SON.

MARRIED.

RITCHEY—VEIRS.—On the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Ashbrook, by Rev. Jno. P. South, Mr. Alex. C. Ritchey, of this city, to Miss Katie Veirs.

SNOWDEN—MATO.—In the Taylor-street Methodist Church, Portland, on the 25th inst., by Rev. Jno. P. South, Mr. Robert T. Snowden, of Louisville, Ky., and Miss Lou, daughter of Hunt Mayo, Esq., of Newport, Ky.

[No additional marriages reported in copy.]

RICKERSON—CALDWELL.—By Rev. R. T. McBryde, in the Methodist Church in the town of Shelbyville, on the 24th inst., Mr. Thomas Rickerson to Miss Lizzie C. Caldwell, all of Shepherdsville, Bullitt co., Ky.

DIED.

HOWARD—At 1 o'clock p. m., Friday, Feb. 26, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Ann Howard, aged 53, in the 38th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her husband, Wm. Howard, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, George Cella, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 2 p. m. Friends and acquaintances are also specifically invited to attend.

WILSON—At 4 o'clock, p. m., Thomas K. Wilson, in the 61st year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, on southwest corner Brook and Chestnut streets, to-day (Saturday), at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

SMITH—On Tuesday evening, 23d inst., near Nazareth, Kentucky, Isabella Smith, aged 81 years, last son of D. B. and Olivia Smith, aged 11 months and 6 days.

MEETINGS.

Jefferson and Brownsboro Road.

A MEETING of the stockholders in this road will A be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of March next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a President, Treasurer and six Directors to serve for the ensuing year. The hour of meeting is fixed for 10 o'clock A. M.

fe26 d2-2m&7 RICHARD S. VEACH, Secretary.

Notice.

THERE will be a business meeting of the Sam Scout Club held at the office of J. N. Price, Fourth street, below Main, on SATURDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock. All members are urgently requested to attend.

fe26 2t* R. H. COURTNEY, Pres't.

Third Ward Democrats.

THE Third Ward Democrats will meet SATURDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Ayers (Miller's) Hall, on south side of Green street, between City and Jackson. The Democrats of the ward is requested to be present at the meeting.

fe26 d2

Notice.

THERE will be a meeting of the Ninth Ward Democratic Club on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1869. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance is to be transacted.

J. R. PILCHER, Sec'y.

fe26 d2

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the J. Boyd's Creek Oil Company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on Saturday next, 27th inst., at 3 p. m.

fe26 d2 WM. H. BEDIN, Sec'y.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS,

No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,

oct26 d&wly NEW YORK.

To Gas Consumers.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE GAS CO.,
February 26, 1869.

OWING to the increased size of the city, and the heavy losses that have been incurred by the old system of gas rates, a new system has been adopted, where, has been adopted, requiring a deposit of money to be made by all future subscribers, which money will be returned, with interest, when the parties cease to use gas and settle with the Gas Company for this fact.

fe27 d6 GARNETT D. MARSHALL, Cashier.

DOWNING'S FAMILY GROCERY,

(Successor to John K. Clements),

Is No. 8 Bullitt, between Fourth st.

My Groceries, Canned Fruits, &c., are all fresh and all were bought for cash since the first of the month. I will guarantee all goods sold by me as good as the best in the market, and they will be sold as low as the lowest. Your orders will be waited on promptly and their orders delivered promptly.

fe27 d3 JOHN DOWNING, JR.

ICE FOR SALE.

10,000 tons at $3 per ton. PIRIE & Co., 130 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

PRINTING INK.

WE would call attention to the advertisement of John Gundy's Sons' Printing Ink Works. We are using their inks in this office, and find it entirely satisfactory in quality and color, and to our pleasure in working. Their prices are reasonable.—Cincinnati Commercial.

Printing Ink.—We would direct attention to the advertisement of the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works, in another column. We have used this ink for the last month, and find it to be of excellent quality. Its color is fine and bright, and it works freely. We have used the best inks made, and we prefer this to any.—Daily Telegraph, Harrisburg, Pa.

Good Printing Ink.—A very important requisite in the printing business is a supply of a reliable ink. In printing the Bucks County Intelligencer on a hot press, we have had to contend with a great many difficulties in obtaining ink that would give satisfaction. At present we are using an ink made especially for the Intelligencer by C. E. ROBINSON, comp. of GRAY'S FERRY ROAD and THIRTY-THIRD STREETS, Philadelphia, which comes nearer the mark than any other we have met with. That this opinion is shared by other publishers is shown by the following extract:

Printers' Ink.—A Good Article.—The ink with which this office of the Intelligencer is printed is from the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works of C. E. ROBINSON. It is clear, works clean, and is of a good color. Other offices using it are also complimenting it with ink of other manufactories.—Doylestown Intelligencer.

To Printers.—We have been using for several weeks a very fine quality of ink from the Gray's Ferry manufactory of Charles E. Robinson, which our pressman says works as free as lard on the fountain of a Hoe press. We can say that they have used for a long time. It is a clear bright color, and is the most economical we have used. Indeed, the ink is a practical ink manufacturer, liberal and courteous in his dealings, and we wish him well, as we recently had the misfortune to be burned out, we are not now in a position to recommend his ink and himself to the patronage of all printers who desire a good article at very reasonable prices.—Bucks County Gazette.

One of our contemporaries also recommends it as follows:

Fine Printing Ink.—We have for some time been using the news ink manufactured at the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works, Philadelphia, by C. E. Robinson, and are satisfied some weeks ago, have found it better adapted to our presses than any ink we have had in our office for two years. It is not only a very excellent article for fine cuts and wood, but it does not smut any quantities, delivered, the best Youngstown Coal (for parties near us), very low for cash.

We are prepared to fill orders promptly for the best Coal in the market, and the public in want of Coal to call, and see us at the old stand of Chestnut & O'Connor.

Office—96 Third street; Brook street, between Market and Jefferson.

fe17 d1m CHESTNUT & O'CONNOR.

J. D. JOHNSON.

Important to Builders.

MANTELS & GRATES.

The Most Complete Assortment in the West

COCHRAN, HACKETT & CO.

WE keep constantly on hand a large stock of White, Enameled and Gilt Mantels, of perfect pure Mantels, which we are selling at exceedingly low prices, also, Marble and Slate Mantels of every variety of color and style. Our Enameled and Plain Grates are all of the latest and most approved patterns known to the trade, and for beauty of finish and cheapness defy competition in the market.

BUILDERS,

And those who contemplate building, would consult their own interests before letting their contracts, as we are selling at the lowest market price, and durable mantel than can possibly be made of wood.

COCHRAN, HACKETT & CO.,
No. 153 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

fe16 dlm

For Coughs and Colds.

use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure.

no6 d1f

VELOCIPEDES!

McDonald's Improved Compound Action

THREE-WHEEL VELOCIPEDE.

THIS machine has several advantages over any other yet offered to the public, among which may be enumerated the following: The crank shafts are operated by the rider, the compound movement of the levers allowing the same combined use of both hands and feet, or either the one or the other, as may be desired. The machine is made of the best material, and of any machine propelled by the foot alone; and that any person can learn to ride and govern it perfectly in a few hours' practice, and without the least danger of being thrown.

Having made arrangements with the inventor for the sole manufacture of the above machines, we are prepared to fill all orders promptly.

RAIDABOUX & CO.,
Corner Floyd and Washington sts.

fe26 dlm

Dr. Donald McLean,

(LATE OF KINGSTON, CANADA.)

Office, Middle Block, Third St., opp. P. O.

Residence, 333 Fourth street, between Walnut and Chestnut.

fe26 d6t*

Washington Foundry,

MANUFACTURERS of Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery,

Wood Working Machines,

Machine Cards, and Sumt Mills.

DORTALL, PAGE & CO.,
fe26 dlm Cor. Second and Morgan sts., St. Louis

Furniture and Upholstery.

Rich, Decorated, and Plain,

AT

J. W. DAVIS & CO'S

Cor. Ninth and Jefferson Sts.

ONE OF THE LARGEST FACTORIES IN THE WEST.

OUR stock is very large and well-assorted. We own our own lumber, have all kinds of machinery, and warrant all our work. All kinds of PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM, BEDROOM, and OFFICE FURNITURE at prices within the reach of ALL.

Repairing and Hoods furnished and Furniture made to order.

Wagon, Plow, & Hoe Tempering Wheel MANUFACTORY.

WE are making wagons and cast and steel plows of the very best material, water hammered axles, and chilled boxes; also, the most tempering wheel for brick makers; all sizes of pipe boxes on hand; also, different plow castings, at our old stand,

CORNER MAIN AND HANCOCK.

fe25 deod&wbm HAYS & COOPER.

N. W. RAPHAEL & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

43 Fourth street, between Main and Water,

RESPECTFULLY inform their old Louisville friends and the public generally that they have opened a Southern house in connection with theirs in Mobile for the purpose of supplying the trade with all the choicest productions of the South, such as the celebrated Oysters of Mobile Bay, in shell and canned also the gamest salt-water Fish in the world, such as Red Snappers, Pompano, Sea-Trout, Salt-water Trout, Sheepshead, Mullets, &c., also all of the Finest Kew Early Vegetables, Fruit, &c., &c., which is at can be produced.

All orders promptly filled and fully guaranteed.

fe26 dlf

HARLOW J. PHELPS, J. G. MCCULLOCH, F. NOTT, of New Orleans. of Louisville, Ky. of N. Orleans

PHELPS, McCULLOCH & CO.,

Produce, Provision, AND General Commission MERCHANTS,

142 Gravier street, NEW ORLEANS

de18 d&m 4t dlm

COAL! COAL!

FOR the best quality of PITTSBURG COAL call on JAMES V. TUCKER & CO., Agents.

Which may just received from their tow-boat at Pittsburg.

APRIL ELECTION.

COUNCILMAN,

Sol. J. S. HUBS will be supported for Councilman of the Ninth Ward at the April election.

fe26 d1w MANY VOTERS.

CITY AUDITOR.

CHAS. F. SANDERS is a candidate for City Auditor at the ensuing April election.

CHAS. M. MCCRAW is a candidate for City Auditor. fe26 d1w

A. T. SANDERS is a candidate for City Auditor, subject to the action of a Democratic convention.

fe26 d1w

JOHN M. O'NEAL is a candidate for City Auditor, fe27 d1w

T. D. MATHIS is a candidate for City Auditor at the ensuing April election, subject to the action of a Democratic convention, should one be held.

ja16 dtf

STREET INSPECTOR.

CASPAR HERBIL is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Western District. fe26 d1w

JOHN SHELLEY is a candidate for re-election as Street Inspector in the Western District. fe26 dtw

JNO. G. ANTLIN is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Western District. fe27 d1w

BOLIVAR BRI

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, 1869.

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL!

THE LEADING PAPER,

And Very Best Advertising Medium in the Southwest,

With the Largest and Most Widely Diffused Circulation West of New York.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Courier-Journal is mailed to subscribers at the following rates:

THE DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.

One Year.....$12 00
Six Months.....6 00
Three Months.....3 00
One Month.....1 00

To city subscribers, per week, 15 cents, payable to the Carrier. Single copy, four cents, at the office. To News Agents, three cents per copy.

THE WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.

Single copy, one year.....$2 00
Single copy, six months.....1 00
Ten copies, one year, each.....1 50
Twenty copies, one year, each.....1 00

No extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers, and an extra copy for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and if these can not be procured by mail at our risk—in the letter containing the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

Specimen copies sent gratis on application.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.)

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week, 50 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 25 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $25; two months, $40; three months, $60.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 25 cents.

"City Features," 40 cents per line, "City Items" 80 cents per line, and "Local Notices" 50 cents per line for each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrological" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and store-type advertisements double prices.

Yearly advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Advertisements to occupy fixed places 25 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business firms, must have a running account, and must be paid for in advance.

Quarterly payments for insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square, of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge is specified by the correspondent.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning, will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Danville has had a genuine burglary.

Cynthiana wants brick-inasons and brick-makers.

Henderson has a partridge as white as snow.

Sherrill & Son have sold their interest in the Western Recorder to Rev. B. M. Dudley.

Col. Sam Pike, of Kentucky, has started a new Democratic paper at Toledo, Ohio.

The Cynthiana woolen mills will commence operations on the 1st of April.

Mr. Griffith had his leg broken in Cynthiana Monday night by a runaway team.

A vein of silver has been discovered on the Cumberland river, three miles from Smithland. The ore yields 47 per cent. of pure silver.

Saturday the people of Logan county vote on the proposition to subscribe $500,000 to the Owensboro and Russellville railroad.

A daughter of Hon. Jesse D. Bright is seriously ill at school in Lexington with inflammatory rheumatism.

The barn of Samuel Anderson, of Daviess county, containing a large quantity of tobacco, was burned on Tuesday night.

In Nicholas county, on the 23d inst., John T. Miller, aged twenty years, was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Vice, aged sixty years.

Judge Cissell has cleared the docket in Livingston county—a fact unparalleled for a series of years in litigation.

Wm. and Geo. Brown, residents of Henderson, who were arrested charged with being connected with a band of desperadoes in Webster county, have been honorably discharged.

Farm lands in Harrison county are renting from $6 to $10 per acre. A great amount of sod land is being broken up, and farmers are preparing to plant a large crop of corn.

An unadulterated negro baby, about five weeks old, was found dead in the cellar of Hon. Wm. H. Wadsworth, Maysville, Tuesday. It was deposited in a candle box, and had been left there several days previous.

William Pottinger, living near New Haven, attempted to commit suicide in that place on Wednesday by stabbing himself in the breast with a butcher knife. At last accounts he was lingering with no hopes of his recovery. Insanity is supposed to have been the cause.

Among the projects on foot for Cynthiana are a railroad to Carlisle, another to Georgetown, various turnpikes, a new bank, an insurance company, a joint stock building company, a brewery, a joint stock institution of learning, a cooperage company, another bridge, and various private enterprises in the way of building numerous and costly residences, mills, and tenements.

The Maysville Eagle says there is great reason to apprehend that the fruit has been entirely destroyed by the cold spell during the past week. The buds on the peach trees had swollen and were almost ready to burst into bloom. The cold rain, followed by sleet, which froze on the trees, has almost certainly killed the peaches and perhaps other fruits. There was no snow to protect the wheat and other small grains, but it is hoped that they were too far advanced to be seriously damaged by the cold snap.

The Glasgow Times has the following specimen obituary: Hagrin Moss, an old citizen of African descent, and minister of the gospel, of the colored persuasion, well known and highly esteemed by all who knew him, went to his final account last Sunday, followed to his last resting place by a long dark cloud of mourners. He had earned a reputation for fidelity, and had experienced a leap in own a mule upon weight of *spiritual* comfort, when he closed his eyes on this telluric scene, where it takes work to get duds and grub, without flickering.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Patee House, St. Joseph, Missouri, was opened on Monday with a grand ball.

Columbus, Georgia, has a tobacco manufactory in full operation.

Dr. McFerrin is engaged in writing a history of Methodism in Tennessee.

Hon. Wade Keyes has located in Florence, Alabama, for the purpose of practicing law.

Mules are in great demand at Eutaw, Ala., and command very high prices.

An entire gang of negro burglars fell into the hands of the Savannah, Ga., police last Sunday.

A negro under sentence of death for the murder of a white boy, died in the jail at Unionville, Tenn., Tuesday.

Granville Nisbett was shot and dangerously wounded by Thos. Wilkins, near Monticello, Ala., last week.

B. J. Neely, a well-known citizen of Bissell, Mississippi, committed suicide by hanging a few days since.

A prisoner set fire to the jail at Columbus, Mississippi, a few days ago. The fire was extinguished and the prisoner put in irons.

There is a general complaint throughout Monroe, Lowndes and Chickasaw counties, Mississippi, of the scarcity of farm hands.

The residence of Mrs. White, near Vicksburg, was burned on Tuesday. Mrs. Jones and Mrs. White barely escaped with his life.

A difficulty between whites and negroes occurred in Courtland, Alabama, last Saturday, in which a white man named Spraggins was wounded and the ring-leader of the negroes killed.

The tobacco barn of Harrison Roberts, near Somerville, Tennessee, containing 6,000 pounds of tobacco, was destroyed by fire Saturday night.

James Lyon and Virginius Freeman, of Suffolk, Virginia, have gotten out a patent for a self-adjusting mattress. It will do the labor of fifty men in one day and clean the lot into bottles.

It is proposed in Mississippi to call a meeting of the members of the Convention of August, 1865, for the purpose of preparing a State constitution, to be presented to Congress, embracing universal suffrage, universal qualification for office, and universal amnesty.

The adjourned meeting of the Directors of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, which was to have been held in Memphis on the 18th instant, for the purpose of consolidating that road with the Mississippi and Manufacturing railroad company, was postponed.

The Winchester (Va.) News states that the two bodies of the Methodist church—the Episcopal Methodist and the South Methodist—in that city, have effected a reconciliation of members, and in future will have but one official body. The style of the organization hereafter will be "Winchester Station, M. E. Church, South."

The act of the Tennessee Legislature providing for a valuation and sale of the machinery, etc., belonging to Messrs. Ward & Briggs, lessees of the penitentiary, to the State, has been accepted by those gentlemen, and their lease will terminate on the 1st of July next, at which time the entire establishment will be turned over to the State. Provision has also been made for an arbitration of the outstanding differences between the lessees and the State officials growing out of the fire of June, 1866.

The Jackson (Mississippi) Clarion says: "Peace reigns throughout our State. The people, heedless of the intrigues or *self-seeking* demagogues, are attending to their private affairs, and striving to restore their shattered fortunes. This is as it should be. We cannot too earnestly warn them not to be provoked by any temptation into acts of violence—the least of which will be misrepresented by treat-eyed malice, and used to their injury in the determination of questions vitally affecting their welfare. Now, if ever, is the occasion for the wisdom of the serpent and the harmlessness of the dove. He who rebels his spirit is stronger than a king."

The Comic Opera at Washington.

The situation at Washington grows every day more and more eccentric. It is good enough so far for comic opera, being indeed a sort of Loyalty Bouffe; and there is no knowing to what extravaganzas it may go before the season closes. Radicalism, like Jack in the "Tale of a Tub," having failed to find an argument strong enough to move Grant, seems disposed to hang somebody. Perhaps it will hang itself. But the country will not suffer for that, so we need not to be anxious.

The danger lies not there. Our real cause of apprehension refers rather to Grant himself. It is very clear that he cannot shape the course of his administration to suit the purposes of the Republican extremists. If he should comply with all their exactions to-day, they would advance the standard to-morrow. Their interest and his interest are at variance. Grant, invested with great powers and responsibilities, must naturally crave, as his needs require, a sure and compact foundation to support measures upon which the Republicans themselves are divided. The Radicals, on the other hand, are foot-loose and fancy-free. They have no cares to press them down. They have flourished on agitation. It put them in office, it gives them prominence in office, and they rely upon it for many good offices to come. They can afford to attack anything and anybody. They do not stumble before obligations as obstacles. Obscurity is their worst enemy; and if, in order to escape this the inevitable fate of party discipline and quiet submission to caucus edicts, it be necessary to go into the open House and make war on Grant, they will not hesitate. Wendell Phillips has set a valuable example in this respect. Henry Winter Davis and "sturdy old Ben" caught the idea four years ago. Thaddeus Stevens understood it. Butler knows what it means. And there are others who will discover it and try its virtues. The day of passive obedience, therefore, is over. The crack of the master's whip has been heard for the last time in Congress. Partisan restraints grow dimmer and weaker every year. Not even on the door-sill of his administration, with an armful of blessings in the shape of patronage to bestow, is Grant able to control the men who profess to follow him. Think how it will be six months hence, and thence downward as his power begins to slope toward the setting sun and to go out before the rise of new luminaries; and, having come to an approximate idea, estimate the promise of undisturbed relations between himself and his friends which await him.

By this mode of speculation, which is quite as reasonable as another, there is no chance for harmony short of *his* absolute and unqualified submission. They will not permit him to have his own way. He must go *their* way, which will be heedlessly "progressive." And, it he balks, they will strive to Johnsonize him.

Here is the real danger; for, when they try to Johnsonize him, Grant may show his teeth. He may undertake to resist legislative usurpation with military usurpation; may cast off the poor robes of civil office to put on the garments of the soldier again; and, backed by the army and the country, which will, by that time, be ready to sustain the Devil against Congress, may completely revolutionize the Government, and, instead of the one-horse republic which we have, give us a four-wheeled, imperial despotism, held up by Union and rebel bayonets. This is the danger New England has to look to; for it is by no means sure that Sheridan, with a division of negro cavalry may not yet sweep down through the valleys of the Penobscot and Kennebec, as he swept through the Valley of Virginia, with orders from Washington signed by Grant. It is by no means certain that Illinois and Indiana troopers, commanded by Sherman, may not march to the sea once more by way of Boston. It is by no means certain that the Radical leaders, by pitching their demands too high and making war on the wrong party, may not waken up a second Napoleon, who will play eternal smash with the whole concern.

This is the Radical danger. This is New England's danger. This is the danger of the country at large; for the people want and need peace and quiet above all things else. They want and need free government. They want and need a just, liberal, and equal administration, not a conflict of jurisdiction by which a President may become a Dictator, and Congress be driven out, like the Long Parliament and the National Assembly of France. If, as we saw in 1861, it does not take a great deal to bring war about, and it is even easier now because the land is full of active, adventurous, dare-devil spirits, who can profit only by a disturbance.

Just now at Washington it is comic opera. Monsieur Offenbach is the presiding genius. But after the farce often comes the tragedy, and the very same paraphernalia that served for the one may serve for the other.

That Interview.

Accounts of the interview on Thursday between Mr. McClure (chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican Committee) on the one part and General Grant on the other were given in the COURIER-JOURNAL of yesterday both by our special telegraphic correspondent at Washington and the correspondent of the Associated Press. The letter of our special correspondent was much the fuller and more interesting. A good deal of feeling and some rather quick and sharp talk appear to have marked the occasion. The Pennsylvanians seemed disposed to dictate, but Grant wasn't at all disposed to submit to dictation. The General, we think, exhibited a decided want of tact in permitting his meddling visitors to worm out of him an indication or a seeming indication of his intention to put Mr. Stuart in his Cabinet, but he manifested no lack of firmness and independence. McClure said that Mr. Stuart was not an active Republican politician, that he was not deserving of political honor, that he wouldn't please the party. Grant defended Stuart, and said: *"I do not see that the politicians of Pennsylvania should make up my Cabinet."* Mr. McClure said: "Mr. Stuart is not a representative of the Republican party." Gen. Grant replied with emphasis: *"Then I am not a representative of any political party, though a political party elected me."* Having said this, he moved toward a desk—as much as to say, *gentlemen, you annoy me, your visit has lasted long enough.* Thereupon McClure, with his friends, bowed himself out, giving a parting shot, "General, I feel it my duty to present the name of Governor Curtin; that accomplished, my mission is ended." No shaking of hands, no *au revoirs*, no wishing of either party that the other's shadow might never be less.

Probably Gen. Grant would hardly have deported himself so he did toward Mr. McClure, Chairman of the Pennsylvania State Republican Committee and a leading Radical member of Congress, if a strong spirit of oppugnation had not been aroused within him. A slight punch seems to excite the lion to shake mane and tail and make a slight show of tooth and claw. We have it on very excellent authority from Washington that the supposed intention of Grant to appoint Mr. Stuart Secretary of the Treasury "creates the most intense disgust among the Republican leaders, who in private freely predict the failure of Grant's administration." Grant must now show what kind of stuff he is made of. If he has political and moral muscle, this is the time for him to manifest it. He may withstand the powerful partisan influences brought to bear upon him, or he may yield to them. If he yield, he will be, throughout his Presidential term, a political cypher or a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and wrath. If, on the contrary, he shall prove firm and virtuous, making up his own mind and acting upon broad principles and patriotic convictions, he will be the author of blessings for which posterity will thank him as we thank the immortal Washington. Yes, the coming generations will bless the Restorer of his country as we bless its Father and Saviour.

The Radical leaders at Washington say, that, if Mr. Geo. H. Stuart shall go into the Cabinet, Pennsylvania will be lost to the Radical party in her March election. We have no doubt that she will be lost to that party, whether Stuart shall go into the Cabinet or not. The party within her limits has for some time been hopelessly divided, and the Stuart quarrel, terminate as it may, will greatly widen the division. The Radical party of the country made a hazardous experiment when, in selecting its candidate for the Presidency, it did not select one who was known to be thoroughly identified with it in opinion and action, or else one whom it was sure of being able upon all occasions to control.

"Rebels and Traitors."

The Cincinnati papers do not, as a general thing, discuss affairs in Kentucky directly. They have what they call "Kentucky contributors," who do the Nasby business in perfection. The Gazette has quite a corps of these; the Commercial two or three, and all vie with each other to see who can call the hardest names and utter the most proscriptive sentiments. It is generally instructive, and sometimes amusing, to read their hyperbolical and sarcastic diatribes.

Their formula is very simple and universal. "The earth belongs to the saints, and we are the saints," is the motto of their creed, which embraces just two articles: 1st, The Republican party is the Government; 2d, All Democrats are rebels. Thus it is treason to criticise a Radical measure; it is treason to doubt a Radical politician; it is treason to desire to vote or to hold office, or to enter into the spirit or letter of free institutions except by the back door of Radicalism, which they sedulously watch. What sort of Republicanism is this?

The North prides itself, and justly, upon its intelligence. It does not commonly deceive itself, nor is it deceived, about matters of worldly interest. This cant concerning "rebels" and "traitors" is worse than sheer nonsense, for it is both injudicious and absurd. Nobody believes in it practically, or governs his private conduct by it, yet, unfounded as it is in spirit and visionary as it is in body, it is made to excite bad blood among the ignorant and vicious, and does a sort of base service to the worst class of partisans.

We are a nation of rebels. We were begotten by rebellion. The sole difference between the rebels of '76 and the rebels of '61 is to be looked for in the single item of success. The sense of the nineteenth century utterly rejects the doctrine that rebellion is a felony. Its severest penalty is its failure. Beyond that the better nature of the people and the times seeks not to go; and to-day at Washington, as elsewhere, the fact is illustrated by the free and familiar intercourse between Radical and rebel leaders, who, strange as the innocent may think it, are often intimate personal friends.

The "Kentucky Contributors" to the Cincinnati papers regard all this as foul heresy. They consider the COURIER-JOURNAL a "twin abomination," and love to describe it as the "foul mouthpiece of the Democracy." We certainly do consider the COURIER-JOURNAL as representing the average sentiment of the intelligence of Kentucky, and, judged by this standard, our people are willing to deal as liberally as they are dealt by, and assuredly are not intractable. But they are free men, and refuse to be driven. They cannot be intimidated. They would as soon be called "rebels" as anything else, only they were not rebels, so-called. They have a right to think as they please, and to speak as they think. This they have taken the liberty to do. The North ought to respect their independence instead of seeking to strike down the very sources of our freedom by denouncing a whole community for the exercise of its manhood.

Something Like an Imbroglio.

General Grant has undoubtedly declared that he will appoint a citizen of Pennsylvania to his Cabinet, but has not designated the individual. Several Pennsylvania Congressmen visited Grant on Wednesday to thank him, in behalf of their State, for his declared intention, and in the hope, no doubt, to learn the name of the prospective recipient of large official honors; but, although they succeeded in uttering the thanks, they entirely failed in the important purpose of getting the name. They hinted and hinted, but Grant wouldn't understand. They were as acute as an acute angle, but he was as obtuse as an obtuse one.

We cannot see why it should be regarded as any great favor to a State to give to one of its citizens a place in the Executive Cabinet. An honest man goes into the Cabinet, he goes into it more to promote the special interests of the particular State of his residence, but to devote his best efforts to the advancement of the greatest good of the country. A Cabinet officer, whose patriotism is not as wide as the metes and bounds of the Republic, is deplorably out of place. If President Grant shall appoint to his Cabinet the best men of the country or even of his party, he will deserve the universal thanks of the nation instead of the special gratitude and acknowledgments of the people or politicians of this, that, and the other State.

But if Gen. Grant desires, as he lately said he did, to keep the names of the members of his future Cabinet a secret, in order that he and they may not be subjected to pressure and importunity in advance, why mention the name of the State from which one of them is to be taken? Why give the myriads of Radical place-hunters a clue that will lead them to exercise a pressure not only upon himself but upon a score or more of Pennsylvanians, instead of one? If the cat is not to be let at present out of the bag, why expose her tail to excite conjecture as to the kind of animal she is? If a man wants to keep a secret, why not keep a whole one?

Political Disabilities.

The Reconstruction Committee of Congress, it is stated, have agreed to report another bill to relieve persons from their political disabilities, including several Kentucky officials disfranchised by the fourteenth amendment. This is very well no doubt, so far as it goes, but it doesn't go a quarter far enough. The committee seem disposed to do a petty, paltry, piddling business. Why don't they go to work like men and relieve from political disabilities all who are subject to them? Why extend throughout a year or two years or three years a work that is sure to be ultimately done and that can be done in a week as well as in a period of indefinite duration? Why keep alive the fell spirit of war after four years of peace? Can there be any other motive in the case than the contemptible one of political hate or the desire to achieve a political advantage by holding up pardon as a partisan reward and the refusal of pardon as a partisan punishment?

☞ Brownlow goes out of Tennessee to go into the United States Senate. Tennessee should have a day of "thanksgiving and prayer," thanksgiving for his departure and prayer that he may never return; and the Senate should have a day of "fasting, humiliation and prayer," fasting and humiliation for his election as one of its members and prayer that some kind dispensation of Providence may prevent him from ever making his appearance in its hall.

☞ It is said that, when General Grant chews tobacco he always takes three chews. He never stops short of the *tertium quid*.

CITY ITEMS.

Bohlen's Syrup Horse-radish Compound.

Prepared by R. G. BOHLEN & Company, Milwaukee, strictly between Wash and Fifth. Furnished to druggists at reasonable rates.

W. Vorhees's Stable,

McDOWELL BLOCK,

Corner Fourth and Green streets.

Open to visitors on Saturdays from 9 until 1, and from 3 until 6 o'clock.

The Inauguration—Half Fare Tickets to Washington.

The United States Mail Line steamers have made arrangements to transport persons desiring to attend the Inauguration of President Grant at Washington on the 4th of next month at half fare. For the round trip the fare will be twenty-one dollars and a half—$21 50.

Tickets good from February 25 to March 1, going, and March 4 to 15, returning.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

For Sale.

A nearly new modern style brick residence, situated in one of the best neighborhoods of the city, on the north side of Chestnut, between Preston and Jackson streets, containing ten rooms, bath room, attic, servants' rooms, with a good stable. All in the best repair. Lot 60 by 200 feet, to a 20 foot alley. Apply to

PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON,
No. 150 Main street.

For Sale.

A handsome residence on the west side of Sixth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, containing ten rooms, bath room, attic, stables, servants' rooms and wash-house. Lot 50 by 200 feet. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON,
No. 150 Main street.

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

A large stock on hand, and for sale at low figures,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at G. Dollinger & Co., 96 Market, between Third and Fourth.

☞ Country merchants are invited to examine our stock and prices before buying elsewhere.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Fern Creek Nursery.

We call the attention of our friends and customers to our immense stock of fruit and ornamental trees for the spring trade as the finest we have ever been able to offer for sale. Our grape vines and strawberry plants cannot be surpassed by any establishment in the country. Evergreens, roses, flowering shrubs, greenhouse and bedding plants in great variety, and at prices to suit the times. Persons at a distance can send their orders with the assurance that they will get the best articles in the market. All orders accompanied with the cash will meet with our especial attention. Address,

H. DINGMAN & SON,
Central Market, Louisville, Ky.

fe27 d2tSu&W4

☞ The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Colonel Ransom, in another column, of Government property for sale. The auction takes place at 11 o'clock, and will be conducted by Gresham, Essington, & Co.

Families Visiting Boston

Can find no better accommodations than a suite of rooms at the American House, with bath rooms, closets, &c. Close to principal places of business and amusement.

To Gas Consumers.

The Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company are now prepared to introduce their gas into any private or public houses in the city, and guarantee to furnish a light greatly superior to coal gas and far less than one-half its cost. Orders left at the office, 206 Main street, will have prompt attention.

fe24 d1m

Iron Railing.

Go to Mead & Miller's for iron railing, Green street, between Eighth and Ninth.

fe25 d6

☞ Wedding and visiting cards, monograms &c., engraved to order. All the latest styles of American, English, and French note papers always on hand. Initial stamping free at

FRANK MADDEN'S,
105 West Jefferson.

☞ How often do you hear the complaint from mother and father that their son or daughter is not well; that they have no appetite; that they feel languid; that their head aches; that they are growing thin and pale, and that they have no life or energy left. That they are low-spirited and perfectly incapacitated to participate in any pleasures, or performance of any mental or physical duty. And the question is often asked, what shall I do for them? or, what shall I give them? Our answer is, let them try PLANTATION BITTERS moderately three times a day, and our word for it they will recover.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

fe26 sod3aw1

☞ "The blushing beauties of a modest maid" are doubly enhanced by a luxuriant head of hair. One bottle of "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative" will achieve the most wonderful result. It has become an indispensable article of the toilet, and is universally admired. R. A. Robinson & Co., wholesale agents. At retail by all druggists in Louisville.

fe26 sod3

☞ Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. For sale by druggists and fancy articles. For its remarkable purifying properties, and its unequaled excellence for the toilet and bath, see advertisement of Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

fe26 sod3

☞ Changed

WANTED.

WANTED—A book-keeper, 2 traveling agents, 1 wood-turner, 2 fitters, 2 turners, 2 vulcan irons, 1 set of gearers, 2 fitters, 2 vulcan irons, 1 set of gearers, 2 fitters, 2 planer hands, 2 slotters, 2 drill hands, 2 lathe hands, 2 shapers, 2 millers, 2 boilermakers, 2 riveters, 2 punchers and 2 helpers. All steady men. Apply at Gas Engine and Power Co.'s Works, Corner Fifth and Hill streets, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—COTTAGE—A neat cottage of 3 to 5 rooms, in good neighborhood. Address, stating terms, etc., "Cottage," this office. 2t6 d3

WANTED—A bar-tender, 1 book-keeper, 1 German waiter, 1 cook, and 10 farm hands. All must be good steady men, and 10 farm hands. All must be good steady men, and 10 farm hands. All must be good steady men

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, 1869.

Arrival and Closing of Mails.

Arrives.		Closes.	
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
7.30		Kentucky Mail	12.00
7.30		Louisville Mail	12.00
7.30		Frankfort Mail	12.00
7.30		Mail Messenger	12.00
11.00	7.00	Portland Mail	3.00
		Shawnee Mail	3.00
		Shelby Mail	3.00
7.30		Louisville City Mail	12.00
6.00		Mail Messenger	9.00
		Shelbyville Mail	3.00
7.30		Louisville City Mail	12.00
6.00		Mail Messenger	9.00
	.40	Taylorsville and Shelbyville Mail	12.00
	.20	Louisville and Shelbyville Mail	12.00
		Fost. Cap. com.	
		Mail	3.00
		Ky. Ga. Ala., and Fla. Mail	3.00

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Nashville Railroad.

Arrive.	Depart.
Nashville and Memphis Mail	10.0 P. M. 8.30 A. M.
Nashville and Memphis Express	7.30 A. M. 5.00 P. M.
York Orchard Express	2.00 P. M. 1.50 A. M.
Bardstown Accommodation	7.30 A. M. 5.00 P. M.

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

Arrive.	Depart.
Lexington	10.0 A. M. 8.00 A. M.
Lexington	7.00 P. M. 3.30 P. M.
Frankfort Accommodation	7.30 P. M. 6.15 P. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Arrive.	Depart.
6.00 A. M., daily ex. Sund'y	5.00 A. M., daily ex. Sund'y
7.30 A. M., daily	7.25 P. M., daily
10.0 A. M., daily ex. Sund'y	5.00 P. M., daily ex. Sund'y
1.30 P. M.	C
6.00 P. M.	Mon.

On Saturday a train leaves at 7.00 P. M., and on Sunday at 7.00 P. M., for St. Louis and Cincinnati.

Our Sunday Edition.

The Sunday edition of the COURIER-JOURNAL offers very great inducements to the advertising public. It goes to all of the regular subscribers of the paper, like the other daily issues; but it reaches a much larger number through the newsboys and newsdealers, who double and treble their orders on that day. Moreover the one edition, serving for two days, is perused with greater avidity and attention, and on this account the matter composing an advertisement stands a better chance of being read and remembered. The circulation of the Sunday issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, though large at the outset, has steadily increased until it is by many thousands the most extensively diffused newspaper ever published in the South or Southwest.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 131¾.

Senator Henderson returned on Thursday from Havana.

The Theater Royal, at Hull, England, was burned early this month.

A Newark machinist has invented a velocipede to carry two persons.

In Philadelphia last year there were 30,697 births, 18,388 deaths and 47,111 marriages.

Henry A. Swift, ex-Governor of Minnesota, died in St. Paul on Thursday.

The bill creating a Metropolitan Police for Philadelphia has been defeated in the Pennsylvania State Senate by a vote of 20 to 11.

The Illinois Senate yesterday rejected a House joint resolution to adjourn March 5th until April 1st.

The Maine House of Representatives yesterday by a vote of 64 to 49 passed the bill legalizing dissection. It had previously passed the Senate.

The West Virginia Legislature has passed a bill locating the capital of the State at Charleston, on the Kanawha County, the act to take effect April 1, 1870.

The New York Times says the attempt of McGraw with Grant was a series of political bullyings of the President elect, and hopes McGraw was satisfied.

A dispatch from Cheyenne states that the Pacific railroad has been blockaded for the past fifteen days. Sixty tons of mail is delayed. No effort is making to open the road.

The police made a raid on the gambling establishments of Memphis last night and captured over one hundred persons, all of whom were fined from $25 to $50 Friday morning.

The Nevada Assembly reconsidered the vote rejecting female suffrage, adopted the amendment, and then defeated the entire article, thus cut the word "white" from the Constitution.

The Milwaukee Woman Suffrage Convention, which commenced Tuesday evening, after completing a State organization, elected Mrs. A. Jose as President. Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony have gone to Madison to influence the legislators.

Mrs. Beithhold, wife of a liquor compounder in Rushville, was fatally burned on Tuesday by the explosion of a can containing strong peppers, spices, and highwines. The jug had been placed in a pail of boiling water.

Recorder Hackett sentenced ten burglars in New York on Thursday to State prison—one for ten years, one for seven, two for five, three for six, one for five years, and the others for three and a half years each.

Toby Edwards, the negro whom the Democrats had fit elected, in a joke, justice of the peace in Morgan county, and who can not take office under the new amended Constitution, has removed to Dallas county to avoid official honors.

An Associated Press dispatch from Chicago furnishes us a synopsis of the correspondence between the Governor and Secretary of State, Assistant Bishop Cummins, of this State, published in the papers of that city yesterday, and copied from the Courier-Journal of three days ago.

The report of the labor exchange in New York city shows that the demand for labor during the past year was far greater than the supply. Two ship loads of German girls could readily be disposed of if they were to be had, at from $12 to $14 per month.

Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, yesterday telegraphed to Gen. Grant denying the published statement that he had written or telegraphed his resignation to the Legislature, and the Governor says if Gen. Grant has received any such communication it is a forgery.

A convict in Sing-Sing made an effigy of himself out of sawdust, dressed it in his clothes and stood it up in the corner of his cell. When the convicts were taken to be locked up for the night, one of the new appointees in the prison, not being up to their tricks, was deceived by the dummy figure, and the prisoner made good his escape.

A Madrid dispatch says: "In the south of Spain considerable property has been seized by bands of men who are taking whatever they desire, and occupying houses without regard for law. Eighteen hundred officers on half pay are roaming about, ready to fight for any party or pretenders willing to pay them, and earing very little for existing institutions."

Magaldo, the Cuban who was sentenced to imprisonment for life in New York recently, was hanged in the Tombs Thursday morning. He tied a handkerchief around the wound, and in that manner proceeded with the officers to Yonkers before they discovered his situation. They continued to sing Sing, where the convict was given in charge of the prison physician, who pronounced his case very desperate.

The Philadelphia Bulletin's Washington correspondent says Gen. Grant, in conversation on Saturday evening, said positively that Geo. H. Stewart would not go into his Cabinet. He said, while Mr. Stewart was a man of ability and centers, who would doubtless acquit himself creditably in any position, the state of his health, if there were no other reason, would preclude his being tendered a position.

The New York Legislature yesterday adopted a resolution requesting the Representatives of New York in Congress to use the most active efforts to secure a repeal of the tenure-of-office law. A motion presenting the thanks of the Legislature to Mr. Johnson for the able manner in which he has discharged his duties elicited spirited debate, but was finally disagreed to—21 yeas to 69 nays.

The St. Louis Board of Directors of the Merchant's Exchange met yesterday for the purpose of considering the matter of establishing regular steamship connections between New Orleans and Liverpool, to connect by steamers with St. Louis. A committee was appointed to confer with the Cotton Exchange on the subject. A fund of $50,000 would be able and willing to furnish a line of steamers, or to charter vessels for the trade, and to raise the fund to guarantee the line against loss by lack of freight or a cutting under process.

On the 16th of November, 1868, a number of notes were issued by Jesse Wolf, in connection with the contest for the office of Assessor of the Fourth district of this county, Mrs. Rosa A. Boyd, of Illinois, very modestly, during her testimony before the committee, stated $10,000 in gold disappeared from a wardrobe on the same day. The "boys" had been born and reared in the family, and was trusted above his fellows. It is believed that he has secured a large United States, and a reward of five thousand dollars is offered for his arrest.

Tony Chamberlin, aged 100 quite fit, committed suicide in Akron, Ohio, last Tuesday, by hanging himself to a rafter with a skein-strap. The boy's father blew out his brains with a shot-gun a few months ago, and no reason can be assigned as a cause for the act of the boy. He showed cheerful, was most tenderly treated by his relatives, and was a most promising pupil of the school where he was being educated. Last Tuesday was snowy, and his grandmother advised him not to go to school. Until 11 a. m. he read and played checkers. At that hour he went up stairs, ostensibly to get shoulder book, but reached up and hung himself.

Marriage Licenses for the Week Ending February 26, 1869.

Henry Huber to Mary Merkle.
James R. McConochie to Kate H. Pulvelier.
Wm. Hoffman to Louisa Wolff.
Martin Kolb to Bridget Monohan.
Chas. Lehmann to Philomena Steindorf.
Wm. Lee to Mary Lee.
Joseph Gallagher to Catharina Wyhnal.
A. J. Powers to Dora Powers.
Chas. Bowman to Mary Lee.
Robert D. Vinson to Hannah Tetchell.
A. J. Powers to Dora Powers.
Chas. Bowman to Mary Lee.
Robert D. Vinson to Hannah Tetchell.
J. Adam Zimmerman to Sophia Jensen.

THE CITY.

Off for the Inauguration.

A large number of citizens passed through the city yesterday *en route* to Washington and the inauguration.

The Sisters.

John Kinkead, at First-street, and Chas. Lyman and James Hall, at the jail, all drunkand disorderly, were the only arrests reported at these places last night.

The Fifteenth-and-Chestnut Affray.

James Timmons, who stabbed and seriously wounded Andrew Wepler, at the corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, Wednesday evening, will be tried in the City Court to-day.

Child Poisoning.

The examining trial of the negro girl, Louisa Fields, charged with fatally poisoning Mr. J. C. Moseley's infant son, Clifford, on the 18th of January, will take place before Judge Craig, of the City Court, this morning.

Crime.

During the past few months there has been less crime in this city than at any time within eight or nine years. The falling off is attributed to the scarcity of money. Even petty thieving is at a discount, and the negroes do not steal as much as of yore.

The Cruel Winter.

At midnight one of the coldest winds of the winter was whistling through the city, and the streets were more than usually lonely and deserted. Not even a stray lunch-fiend showed himself from Beargrass cut-off to the foot of the canal, or from the river to Breckinridge.

A Tumble in Freights.

It is stated here on good authority that freights are now lower on tobacco than ever from New York and St. Louis at 35 cents a hundred. This is said to be the result of a combination of 500 merchants of St. Louis, who proposed to give all their patronage to the roads carrying freight cheapest.

The Monster Bridge.

An exceedingly clever reproduction on canvas of the Ohio river bridge and the surrounding landscape, is on exhibition at Escott's, on Main street. It is from the easel of Mr. J. J. Cahill, a very deserving young painter, who has recently located in Louisville.

Lean Picking.

It is estimated that one hundred buildings have been entered by burglars in this city within the past five months. With all this work, they have not succeeded in bagging a thousand dollars' worth of plunder. Seven houses were entered one night, not one of which suffered, and on another night five were entered, with the same result.

Fifth Ward Democracy.

A meeting of the Fifth Ward Democratic Club was held last evening, and the following gentlemen were duly elected as officers for the ensuing year: President, Harry Sanders; Vice Presidents, W. J. Paul; Secretary, H. T. Jefferson; Treasurer, Jison E. Payne.

It was resolved that this club meet on Friday, March 12, 1869, for the purpose of nominating candidates for ward offices.

Law School Commencement.

The Commencement of the Law School of the University of Louisville will take place this evening at 8 o'clock, at the Law School room, when the degree will be conferred on the graduates by the President *pro tem.* of the University, Isaac Caldwell, Esq. The oration to the Alumni of the school, by W. G. Welch, Esq., who has the reputation of being a fine scholar and orator, will be delivered on the same occasion. The public, the students and graduates of the Law School will be present. The society of the Alumni of the Law School will meet this morning at 11 o'clock, at the lecture-room in Court Place.

The Opera House

"Our Mutual Friend," produced last night for Mrs. Alhaugh's benefit, may be termed one of the successes of the season. The dramatist has followed the author very closely, and each character is well and faithfully drawn. Mr. Albaugh as Bokesmith, and Mrs. A. as Bella Wilfer, left nothing to be desired.

The stock company were well up in their respective roles. Messrs. Connor, Krone, Pike, Melville, Hassell, Saunders and Fox, each in turn, acquitted themselves very creditably. The play will be repeated this evening.

This afternoon "Rustachi" in which Mr. and Mrs. Albaugh both appear, will be played for the matinee.

Tribute to the Memory of Wm. Garvin.

The committee appointed by the Louisville Board of Trade to compile and publish in book form the various tributes which were rendered to the memory of the late Wm. Garvin, have completed their labors, and the book is just issued from the publishing house of John P. Morton & Co., of this city. It is a small volume, handsomely gotten up, and contains all the tributes of respect from organizations, the notice of the press, the sermon of Dr. Wilson, letters of condolence to the family, and a brief history of Mr. Garvin's life and death. This history forms a text-book of integrity, industry and economy, which should be possessed and studied as a golden rule of conduct by all business men, especially young business men, to whom his success in life is truly astonishing. The publication of the work, whose judgment was entrusted the compilation of the letters and general arrangement of the book, has discharged his duties faithfully and creditably, for which he has our thanks and judgment. The printing, binding, and general style of the book are admirable, and would do credit to any of our great Eastern publishing houses.

Personal.

Judge Jos. M. Alexander, of the State Senate, was in the city yesterday on important private business. He is not often the Judge is absent from his post. No member's name appears in answer to the roll-call oftener than that of the Senator from Fleming.

Mrs. Sallie J. Hancock arrived here yesterday from the East, her stay there having been protracted by her serious illness. Her book of poems recently published with much success (and the first edition has been entirely exhausted, and a second edition is now going through the press.

Our report of the proceedings of the General Council yesterday evening advised our readers that Mr. Julius Dorn had been elected, by an almost unanimous vote, Alderman of the Twelfth ward, to supply the vacancy occasioned by Gen. Bunce's resignation. This is a consummation on which both the city and the General Council are to be congratulated. Mr. Dorn is one of the most active, enterprising, sagacious and energetic business men, and he brings to the position in which he is placed the kind of ability that will make itself felt in the General Council. He will, we venture to predict, prove one of the most useful and efficient members of the Board, and will be an influential and wide-awake representative of the matters of his interest, as well as of those of his own ward.

The name of Col. Blanton Duncan has been frequently mentioned in connection with the Mayoralty, but we understand that in consequence of his continued absence at Washington attending to his private business, and has had not one equal in point of numbers tried and convicted. The business has been transacted with a regularity, fairness and precision which it is hoped will be imitated in future. The officer of the court, from judge to bailiff, has discharged his duties faithfully and well. The public, whose agents these officers are, will not be slow to attest their appreciation.

Nearly or quite three hundred cases have been heard and disposed of by the court in the seven weeks past. The whole number convicted in the penitentiary is forty-six, including two prisoners who were each found guilty upon two indictments. Excluding these the number is forty-four, three of whom are females. The manslaughter, and getting the account to press there were some important omissions. The deceased left a paper, addressed to a friend, in which she says she has had directed all the business affairs of his uncle for several months), in which he disclosed his purpose of leaving the world in the manner contemplated by the gentleman who has since committed act. This was made known to the jury of inquest, and upon it they based their verdict. The full contents of the posthumous letter are known only to the family of the lamented dead, and to the jurors who heard and considered it as a melancholy secret. What has been divulged for the guidance of the jury leads to the conclusion already given, that Dr. Wilson formed the dread resolution and took his valuable life while in a state of mental derangement, brought on by business complications and physical disability. His appearance has been in a state of quasi-insanity and in fear of a total eclipse of his reasoning faculties. It was, perhaps, more than anything else, this dread of the inevitable lunacy which is to be felt gradually but surely overtaking him that determined his suicidal course. But we will not further pursue inquiry into the motives of Dr. Wilson has gone to an untimely but not an unhonored grave. His old friends, and all who knew him, speak with bated breath and with emotions of deep-felt sorrow of his taking off. His manifold virtues live and will for aye have a lodgment in the hearts of thousands, who pray for his rapturous entrance to heaven.

The funeral of Dr. Wilson will take place from his late residence, on the corner of Brook and Chestnut streets, at three o'clock this afternoon. He will be buried according to the Protestant Episcopal church service.

AN UNLUCKY SPORTSMAN.

A Man Shoots his Brother-in-Law full of Bird Shot.

Early yesterday morning two young men, Marquis Stamper and George Childs, the latter aged about 21 and the former between 25 and 30 years, started with guns upon their errand of sport. They repaired, after being supplied with ammunition at a down-town gun store, to the woods, near New Albany, on the Silver creek, in Floyd county, Indiana, some two miles from New Albany, they separated, and after being gone for some time, guided by the report of their fowling pieces, they gradually drew near together. At about 10 o'clock A. M. they were within gun or rods of each other. Stamper fired at a bird and immediately afterwards saw Childs but a short distance from him with his gun raised and aimed at him. Supposing he was joking and playful fellow Stamper had no idea he was going to shoot. Before the latter had time to get out of range, however, Childs pulled trigger on his game. The contents of his gun were carried directly toward Mr. Stamper, sixteen of the shot entering the right arm above the elbow, one in the forehead down to a short distance below his arms-pit. Three entered his chin, one struck his forehead, one his temple, six entered his shoulder, four pierced his breast, and one lodged in the right eye, just above the pupil, a little to the left. So much was Mr. Childs surprised by the accident that it was some moments before he could recover from his astonishment and realize what he had done. Mr. Stamper was so seriously injured that he was carried in a wagon to his residence at No. 60 Main street, Dr. A. S. Green was called to administer medical aid, and expressed an opinion that the right eye had been entirely destroyed. Mr. Childs is a brother-in-law of the wounded man, and had just returned from Omaha, where he had been for some time. Both parties had started on a frolic in celebrating Childs' return after so long an absence.

ALL FOR HER.

A Case of Coercive Love and its Awkward Denouement.

How a Member of the Young Men's Christian Association Chased a Favorite Phantom and Came to Grief.

"She looked so gay and festive, too—
The way she walked and bended;
The little boys said 'Hallo, stilt!'
And business was suspended."

One of those excruciatingly unaccountable freaks of susceptible human nature peculiar to this spasmodic age, has created quite a stir within the past forty-eight hours in one of the choicest circles of Louisville society. During the shiniest part of the afternoon of Thursday, when old Sol was sparking one side of town and doing his level best to play the agreeable, a great many pretty girls went shopping on Fourth street, as has been the custom of pretty girls in good weather ever since Fourth street was Fourth street. A few well-dressed gentlemen might have been seen at the same time jostling along the crowded thoroughfare, but all of them seemed to be on business rather than promenading. One of these young men however, as has since appeared, could not have been very deeply absorbed in matter-of-money speculations, for, as he passed by one of the gayly-dressed windows of a metropolitan dry-goods store, his attention was all at once attracted from the display behind the glass to recording how decidedly more dazzling on the sidewalk. A very pretty girl, who had been shopping, was passing him on her way out Fourth street, and, his eye casually meeting hers, he discovered that he was lost to everything but the presence of the beautiful being who had so suddenly flitted across his vision.

"She tripped along in front of him.
A creature of such beauty,
As, once beheld, were sure to make
A saint forget his duty."

He was a prominent member of the Young Men's Christian Association, a real live among his fellows—in every respect a big gun. There was the look of heaven upon his face, and the very cut of his clothes garmented him with a quiet, peaceful, saintly look that would not have become a broad-brimmed Quaker. As one of the members of that very worthy body, the Y. M. C. A., he had always been looked upon as perfection's pink itself, and none of his acquaintances would ever have dreamed of his steady nerves being effected by so really ordinary a sight as a pretty young lady on Fourth street. Her rich dark eye, and the silken tresses that floated so bewitchingly to windward, were too much for him, however, and he was all at once struck with a preposterous idea that she looked like somebody he'd seen before, and he determined to follow her; if possible, to strike up an acquaintance.

Having thus made up his mind, he turned his steps in the direction in which she was going, and kept her in sight, from Fourth street to Walnut, from Walnut to Seventh. On reaching Seventh street she turned south and went out toward Broadway, and after passing Chestnut street went into the house of a lady acquaintance. Thither, still wrapt in his gorgeous dream, the young man followed, went up to the door where the lady lived, rang the bell, and was admitted. He was given a seat in the parlor, and inquiring for the young lady who had just entered, she soon came in, ostensibly to get shoulder book, but really to call his young life. He was heir to property worth $15,000.

Marriage Licenses for the Week Ending February 26, 1869.

Henry Huber to Mary Merkle.
James R. McConochie to Kate H. Pulvelier.
Wm. Hoffman to Louisa Wolff.
Martin Kolb to Bridget Monohan.
Chas. Lehmann to Philomena Steindorf.
Wm. Lee to Mary Lee.
Joseph Gallagher to Catharina Wyhnal.
A. J. Powers to Dora Powers.
Chas. Bowman to Mary Lee.
Robert D. Vinson to Hannah Tetchell.
A. J. Powers to Dora Powers.
Chas. Bowman to Mary Lee.
Robert D. Vinson to Hannah Tetchell.
J. Adam Zimmerman to Sophia Jensen.

THE CHANCELLORSHIP.

Election of Colonel R. W. Woolley—Action of Governor Bramlette.

In accordance with a previous understanding and by authority of the late act of the Legislature in reference to the Louisville Chancery Court, the members of the bar met yesterday morning for the purpose of electing a special Chancellor, vice Hon. T. B. Cochran, who is sojourning in Cuba for the benefit of his health. Contrary to the expectations of many, the number of candidates was quite large. The most conspicuous nominees were Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, Colonel Robert W. Woolley and James A. Beattie, Esq. The contest turned out to be very interesting. Before the voting commenced, Governor Bramlette addressed the meeting to the effect that there seemed to be some misunderstanding about his position. It appeared that he was regarded as a candidate for the position. This was not true. He was no candidate—did not seek the position; and only consented at the request of Judge Cochran to serve during his absence, if the bar desired it. Judge Cochran was anxious to secure a lawyer of age and experience to fill his place, and as Gov. B. was known to the profession and but recently located at Louisville, he requested him, as a personal favor, to consent to serve. Gov. B. gave his promise to do so, but said that he consented under the impression that the older members of the bar who were established in a practice would not be willing to surrender it to a temporary judgeship. He had ascertained, however, that gentlemen of age and standing in the profession were not only willing, but desirous to take the position. Such being the case, Governor B. said he considered himself absolved from his promise to Judge Cochran; and, as he neither sought the honors, nor coveted the emoluments connected with the office, he must request that his name be withdrawn, as he could not consent, under existing circumstances, to serve.

The balloting then took place, resulting as follows: Woolley, 46; Bramlette, 46; Beattie, 21; General Marshall, 5; James P. Harbeson, 6; and a few scattering votes. After the result was announced, Col. Woolley arose and said that he would not accept the position if Governor Bramlette would take it; that he had practiced before Governor B., and considered him one of the best judges he ever knew, and passed a very handsome eulogy upon him. Governor Bramlette then said that he had only consented to serve as a favor to her; that on reaching the house on Seventh street, he was so occupied that he was not mistaken in the house he inquired for, but, discovering the error he left the house, but, stopping to talk with a friend, observed her come out of the house again; that he had thus inadvertently followed her as far as the postoffice, where he met a gentleman to whom he apologized, and also apologized to the young lady, who, however, refused to accept the apology; that, no difficulty occurring at the postoffice, and that the gentleman expressed himself as satisfied with the explanation.

There was considerable excitement over the affair yesterday. The young man has always stood very high here, and the stories in circulation very much surprised those who knew him. However the case may be, it will perhaps prove a warning to some of the indiscreet young men, who are almost always too fast where a pretty pair of eyes are concerned, and who in their foolish infatuation are apt to forget the importance of a good name.

FORTY-FOUR CULPRITS.

CLOSE OF THE EXTRA TERM OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The Parties to be Sentenced.

This is the last day of the present session of the Jefferson Circuit Court, for the reasons it will be a memorable term in the history of that tribunal. It has occupied more time (seven weeks) than any preceding session, and has had not one equal in point of numbers tried and convicted. The business has been transacted with a regularity, fairness and precision which it is hoped will be imitated in future. The officer of the court, from judge to bailiff, has discharged his duties faithfully and well. The public, whose agents these officers are, will not be slow to attest their appreciation.

Nearly or quite three hundred cases have been heard and disposed of by the court in the seven weeks past. The whole number convicted in the penitentiary is forty-six, including two prisoners who were each found guilty upon two indictments. Excluding these the number is forty-four, three of whom are females. The manslaughter, and getting the account to press there were some important omissions. The deceased left a paper, addressed to a friend, in which she says she has had directed all the business affairs of his uncle for several months), in which he disclosed his purpose of leaving the world in the manner contemplated by the gentleman who has since committed act. This was made known to the jury of inquest, and upon it they based their verdict. The full contents of the posthumous letter are known only to the family of the lamented dead, and to the jurors who heard and considered it as a melancholy secret. What has been divulged for the guidance of the jury leads to the conclusion already given, that Dr. Wilson formed the dread resolution and took his valuable life while in a state of mental derangement, brought on by business complications and physical disability. His appearance has been in a state of quasi-insanity and in fear of a total eclipse of his reasoning faculties. It was, perhaps, more than anything else, this dread of the inevitable lunacy which is to be felt gradually but surely overtaking him that determined his suicidal course. But we will not further pursue inquiry into the motives of Dr. Wilson has gone to an untimely but not an unhonored grave. His old friends, and all who knew him, speak with bated breath and with emotions of deep-felt sorrow of his taking off. His manifold virtues live and will for aye have a lodgment in the hearts of thousands, who pray for his rapturous entrance to heaven.

The funeral of Dr. Wilson will take place from his late residence, on the corner of Brook and Chestnut streets, at three o'clock this afternoon. He will be buried according to the Protestant Episcopal church service.

AN UNLUCKY SPORTSMAN.

A Man Shoots his Brother-in-Law full of Bird Shot.

Early yesterday morning two young men, Marquis Stamper and George Childs, the latter aged about 21 and the former between 25 and 30 years, started with guns upon their errand of sport. They repaired, after being supplied with ammunition at a down-town gun store, to the woods, near New Albany, on the Silver creek, in Floyd county, Indiana, some two miles from New Albany, they separated, and after being gone for some time, guided by the report of their fowling pieces, they gradually drew near together. At about 10 o'clock A. M. they were within gun or rods of each other. Stamper fired at a bird and immediately afterwards saw Childs but a short distance from him with his gun raised and aimed at him. Supposing he was joking and playful fellow Stamper had no idea he was going to shoot. Before the latter had time to get out of range, however, Childs pulled trigger on his game. The contents of his gun were carried directly toward Mr. Stamper, sixteen of the shot entering the right arm above the elbow, one in the forehead down to a short distance below his arms-pit. Three entered his chin, one struck his forehead, one his temple, six entered his shoulder, four pierced his breast, and one lodged in the right eye, just above the pupil, a little to the left. So much was Mr. Childs surprised by the accident that it was some moments before he could recover from his astonishment and realize what he had done. Mr. Stamper was so seriously injured that he was carried in a wagon to his residence at No. 60 Main street, Dr. A. S. Green was called to administer medical aid, and expressed an opinion that the right eye had been entirely destroyed. Mr. Childs is a brother-in-law of the wounded man, and had just returned from Omaha, where he had been for some time. Both parties had started on a frolic in celebrating Childs' return after so long an absence.

THE LATE DR. WILSON.

Additional Facts Concerning his Deplorable Death—The Funeral Today.

This community has seldom experienced a greater shock than that occasioned by the dreadful fate of Dr. Thomas E. Wilson, the main particulars of which were laid before our readers yesterday morning. The unavoidable hurry of getting the account to press there were some important omissions. The deceased left a paper, addressed to a friend, in which she says she has had directed all the business affairs of his uncle for several months), in which he disclosed his purpose of leaving the world in the manner contemplated by the gentleman who has since committed act. This was made known to the jury of inquest, and upon it they based their verdict. The full contents of the posthumous letter are known only to the family of the lamented dead, and to the jurors who heard and considered it as a melancholy secret. What has been divulged for the guidance of the jury leads to the conclusion already given, that Dr. Wilson formed the dread resolution and took his valuable life while in a state of mental derangement, brought on by business complications and physical disability. His appearance has been in a state of quasi-insanity and in fear of a total eclipse of his reasoning faculties. It was, perhaps, more than anything else, this dread of the inevitable lunacy which is to be felt gradually but surely overtaking him that determined his suicidal course. But we will not further pursue inquiry into the motives of Dr. Wilson has gone to an untimely but not an unhonored grave. His old friends, and all who knew him, speak with bated breath and with emotions of deep-felt sorrow of his taking off. His manifold virtues live and will for aye have a lodgment in the hearts of thousands, who pray for his rapturous entrance to heaven.

The funeral of Dr. Wilson will take place from his late residence, on the corner of Brook and Chestnut streets, at three o'clock this afternoon. He will be buried according to the Protestant Episcopal church service.

FOUND AT LAST.

The Old Flag of the Louisville Legion Still Extant.

(To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.)

NIAGARA, C. W., Feb. 22, 1869.

Please just lengthen the list of the surviving members of the Louisville Legion are anxious to know what has become of the flag, presented them by Miss Sallie Ward, before they started for Mexico, some two or three years ago. As near as I can remember, it was sent to my husband about fifteen years ago to take care of. I have had it put away since that time. About a year ago, when I was moving, I found, in having it folded up, that it tore very much, and some of it fell to pieces—so I had it rolled up and put on the top shelf of a closet, where it would not be disturbed.

I recollect that the flag was not called for years ago, instead of now, as it might have been better preserved. You will please let the parties who want it know who has it. By calling on my brother, Elias D. Lawrence, they can get the rag, or rather what remains of it. I wrote to him today, telling him where it could be found.

MARY L. RIDDLE.

NELLIE CONNOR.

THE TARRY GIRL OF CANE RUN.

A Sticky Subject.

On the night of the 4th of September last the neighborhood of Cane run, about ten miles from Louisville, was intensely agitated over the mobbing of an Irish girl named Nellie Conner by a party of men and women. Nellie had her long auburn tresses bobbed off like a prize-fighter's, and was embalmed alive in a cerement of coaltar, pat on regardless of expense and in defiance of all the rules of the Egyptian undertakers. It will be recollected that, when the story was told in Cash, it produced as great a noise as the roaring falls. Nellie was hailed as a martyr, and her persecutors were denounced with terrible ferocity. On the third day after the barber-one and plaid-dart outrage, the victim came into the city and gave information to the Commonwealth's Attorney, Col. Phil. Lee, which ultimated in the indictment of Jonathan, George M. and George Hauser, and William Struberry, for assault and battery upon Nellie. Their trial having been assigned for yesterday, the last of the present term, it was inaugurated. Only two of the accused, Jonathan and George M. Hauser, appeared at bar, the others not having been found. The prisoners were represented by Colonel W. L. Jackson and —— Hays, Esq., and the State by Col. Phil Lee and Captain J. W. Heady. All the witnesses were examined before the adjournment of Court in the afternoon. At that time the case for the defense and Captain Heady for the State, argued before the jury. The argument will be resumed this morning.

It is stated by the witness the state of this somewhat remarkable case seems to have been as follows: The leading character, Nellie Connor, arrived in the country from cold Ireland in 1868, and got her lot in Cambridge, near the city of Boston. That, of itself, was an ill omen. About a year ago she emigrated to Louisville and settled down in the Cane Run neighborhood in the Blind Institute. There she s'ald until her luckless star lured her into the Cane Run precinct last June or July. She was a servant in the house of one Mr. Bell for two or three months, when she was engaged by Mr. Abe Hauser, with whom she was living at the time of her tonsorial and tarry experience. Nellie wasn't altogether like Mrs. Julius Cæsar, the Roman lady, nor a first-class duplicate of Dian, the chaste being of mythology. In fact, Nellie was a little given to the Cleopatra style of morals. As she was a great toast among the Anthonys of Cane Run, and therefore much in disfavor with her own sex. When she "felt her oats" right sensibly it is averred that her tongue was exceeding gifu in the utterance of naughty words affixed to the names of her female neighbors. This, indeed, was the direct prompter of the ungraceful dramatic situations in which Nellie was placed on the memorable night of September 4th. The plot to rub her through the mud-car ordeal was concocted several days before its execution. The victim was warned of the impending outrage by certain friends whose names have not yet been made public. She resolutely away, leaving Nellie a hideous caricature of her former self. One who chanced to pass the scene of the barbaric tete next morning described it as very suggestive of the scalping operations we read about in the annals of the forests. Nellie's nanny hair was strewn for rods around in large bunches, and the sufferer on the ground was a dreadful note of the struggle between the immolators and the victim, while the wastage of the tar pots, sprinkled on the utmost disorder here and there and everywhere, constituted a sanguinary picturesqueness rarely seen in civilized hemispheres. It should have been photographed for the illustrated newspapers. Nellie found a friend in Mr. Abe Hauser, who conveyed her back to the house from whence she had been unceremoniously, and very promiscuous conveyed. Mr. Abe Hauser, who conveyed her back to the house from whence she had been unceremoniously, and very promiscuous conveyed. After realizing on the immense advertising God it has given her for "a turn" the other way—that is, they sold everywhere—Nellie and Abe Hauser "flung" of gold. We find the secret to-day. The bill is virtually killed. Governments must go down and the dollar of the world have a rise in foreign exchange and gold. Our London friends were evidently not in the ring when the bear was withdrawn day when they put bonds to 79 a second time. Today there was a yielding in the foreign price to 75¾. A rise in the home market to 77 and a recovery of the price to 133, as just stated. At this juncture the bears have the opportunity to unload again from the remnant of gold now in their possession. It is understood the natural upward tendency of the price by their free contributions of the metal, reduced it at the close to 132¾.

The World of the same date says:

The Government bond market was strong and higher in the afternoon, and closed firm. The afternoon telegram from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury had decided not to offer for sale just now any more bonds, but to wait for a more favorable time, was received with much satisfaction by stock jobbers to depress Government credit.

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.—Transactions in local securities were unimportant and simple, and a fair demand is reported. We quote star candles, full weight, 18@19c; 12-oz. 19@20c; 10-oz. 17@18c; tallow candles 14@15c.

DRIED FRUIT.—Receipts are light and desirable lots find ready sale at full prices. Dealers are selling apples at 10@12c; quarter peaches at 18@20c; halves 16@18c, and peeled peaches at 22@25c per lb on arrival.

EGGS—Are lower; we quote at 15@16c and dull.

FLAXSEED—Is in fair request at $2 15 per bu for prime on arrival.

FEATHERS—Prices are nominal. We quote strictly prime at 55c per lb.

FURS—Are in good demand and prices unchanged. We quote prime raccoon skins at 40@60c; mink 70@80c; otter $4@$5; opossum at 5c; gray fox at 75@80c; red fox at 30@40c; other at $1@$2; muskrat at 1½@2½c; deer, per lb, at 25@30c.

GINSENG—Is in fair request and buyers are paying 75@80c for prime to choice lots.

GUNNY BAGS—Are steady at 22c in bales and 21¾@22c for assorted.

GRAIN BAGS—Are more steady. We quote 2¼-bushel at 60@63c; 3-bushel at 50@53c; 3-bushel at 70@73c.

HAY—Prices are quotably unchanged, and we note sales of 80 tons at points below on the river at $17, and $2 sales from store at $18.

HIDES—Prices are firm and dealers report an active demand for all descriptions. We quote green salted at 10c; dry salted 18@20c; dry flint 23@25c; green city cured 9@10c.

HOPS—Are dull and nominal, ranging from 10 to 25c per lb.

HOMINY—Is in good demand and steady at $5 50 @6 per bbl.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—We have no change in prices to report. Stocks are ample, and there is a good demand. We quote fine Virginia pounds at 31 1@3 1 5c; medium Virginia pounds 80@90c; fine navy sixes 90@95c; medium and low navy pounds, 75@80c. No. and Ky. medium 75@80c; bright 1's and ¼'s 60@65c; navy ¼ pounds and 10's at 65@70c. Smoking tobacco, fine Va. pounds, ¼'s and ⅛'s in bales, 60@65c.

NAILS—The market is firm and advancing. We quote 10d at $4 50@4 75 per keg.

OFFAL—We quote bran at $16@17; shorts $20@21; chip stuff $30@32; middlings $32@34 per ton, feed $28@29 per ton.

ONIONS—We quote prices ranging from $4 50 to $5 per bbl.

OILS—Are firm at quotations. We quote linseed at $1 40@1 50 for raw and boiled. Coal oil is steady at 37@39c; benzine at 19@20c. No. 1 lard oil at 90@95c.

POTATOES—Prices have about the same range as for the past week with sales of peachblows and rissets at $2 25@2 50 per bbl.

SEED POTATOES—The market is fairly supplied, and we note sales of 125 bbls Harrison and Louden Lacys at $3 75@4 25. We quote early Goodrich at $3 50@3 75; Harrison and Lacys $3; white sprout $2 25@2 50; Cusces $2@2 50; pink-eyes $4@4 50; peach blows $2 25@2 50; Buck-eye $3@3 50.

PEANUTS—We note sales to-day at 8c per lb for Spanish.

RAGS—Sell at 5@6c for colored and white cotton: woolen rags are worth from ½@1c per lb.

RICE—We quote Louisiana at 10@11c, and Carolina at 12@13c per lb.

SEEDS—The market is steady and the demand is active at full prices, the inside figures of red clover and timothy being sold to the trade. We quote red clover at $5 00@5 25; sapling clover at $5 50@5 75; timothy $3 50@3 75; blue grass orchard grass $1 85@2 00; red top $1 00@1 75; Ky. blue grass $2 70@2 75; extra $3 75@4; millet $1 75@2 00; hungarian $1 75@2 00; broom corn hemp seed $3@3 25; spring wheat $1 15@1 35; buckwheat $2 50@2 75; white seed oats 50@55c; top onion seed $2@2 25; spring barley $2 75@3 00; white beans $2 50@3 00.

STRAW—Is scar